

# NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE KET28 PROPERTY, SOUTH-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA



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## Contents

1	Summary .....	1
1.1	Issuer and Purpose .....	1
1.2	Author and Site Inspection .....	1
1.3	Property Location and Description .....	1
1.4	Historical Exploration.....	2
1.5	Geology and Mineralization .....	3
1.6	Current Exploration .....	4
1.7	Conclusions and Recommendations .....	6
2	Introduction .....	9
2.1	Issuer and Purpose .....	9
2.2	Authors and Site Inspection.....	9
2.3	Sources of Information .....	11
2.4	Units of Measure .....	12
3	Reliance on Other Experts.....	12
4	Property Description and Location .....	13
4.1	Description and Location .....	13
4.2	Mineral Tenure .....	15
4.3	Royalties and Agreements .....	16
4.4	Environmental Liabilities, Permitting and Significant Factors .....	17
5	Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography .....	18
5.1	Accessibility.....	18
5.2	Site Topography, Elevation and Vegetation .....	18
5.3	Climate .....	18
5.4	Local Resources and Infrastructure.....	19
6	History.....	19
6.1	History of the Boundary District.....	19
6.2	History of the Ket28 Property .....	20
7	Geological Setting and Mineralization.....	26
7.1	Regional Geology .....	26
7.2	Property Geology .....	30
7.3	Mineralization .....	32
8	Deposit Types.....	34
8.1	Skarn (Copper, Gold) .....	34
8.2	Mesothermal Quartz Veins with Gold (+Silver, Lead, Zinc) including Serpentinite Association.....	35
8.3	Epithermal Quartz Veins and Gold along Eocene Structures (Low Sulphidation Epithermal Gold-Silver) .....	36
8.4	Jurassic Alkalic Intrusives with Copper, Gold, Silver and/or Platinum Group Element Mineralization .....	37
8.5	Porphyry-style Deposit .....	38
9	Exploration.....	40
9.1	2009-2020 Surface Sampling.....	40
9.2	2009 Heli-Borne Geophysical Survey.....	44
9.3	2009 and 2011 Ground Geophysical Surveys.....	47

10	Drilling.....	52
10.1	2009 Drill Program .....	54
10.2	2010 Drill Program .....	59
10.3	2014 Core Re-Sampling Program .....	59
10.4	2020 Drill Program .....	59
11	Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security .....	60
11.1	Sample Collection, Preparation and Security .....	60
11.2	Analytical Procedures.....	62
11.2.1	ALS Chemex Laboratories.....	62
11.2.2	Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) Geoanalytical Laboratories....	63
11.2.3	Activation Laboratories Ltd. ....	64
11.3	Quality Assurance – Quality Control.....	65
11.4	Adequacy of Sample Collection, Preparation, Security and Analytical Procedures .....	69
12	Data Verification.....	70
12.1	Data Verification Procedures.....	70
12.2	Validation Limitations .....	70
12.3	Adequacy of the Data .....	71
12.4	Qualified Person Site Inspection .....	71
13	Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing.....	82
14	Mineral Resource Estimates .....	82
23	Adjacent Properties.....	83
23.1	Consolidated Greenwood Property .....	83
23.2	Grizzly’s Adjacent Properties in the Greenwood Region .....	83
23.3	Golden Dawn Minerals Inc.’s Projects .....	88
23.4	Other Greenwood Projects of Note .....	90
23.5	Adjacent Properties in the Republic Area, Ferry Country, Washington State ...	91
24	Other Relevant Data and Information .....	92
25	Interpretation and Conclusions .....	92
26	Recommendations .....	96
27	References .....	99
28	Certificate of Author – Douglas Turnbull .....	108

## Tables

Table 4.1.	Ket28 Mineral Claims .....	15
Table 6.1.	Ket28 Property geological legend for Figure 6.2. ....	23
Table 7.1.	Ket28 Property geological legend for Figure 7.3. ....	32
Table 9.1.	Ket28 Grizzly Resources Inc. exploration summary .....	40
Table 9.2.	Ket28 rock sampling significant results .....	41
Table 10.1.	Grizzly Discoveries’ Ket28 drillhole collars .....	53
Table 10.2.	Summary of drill results from drill programs completed by Grizzly Discoveries Inc. from 2009 to 2020. ....	53
Table 11.1.	Ket28 Property drill program QA/QC samples .....	66
Table 12.1.	Drill collar coordinate comparison table.....	76
Table 12.2.	QP site visit rock grab sample locations and select results .....	80

Table 12.3. QP site visit grab sample descriptions.....	80
Table 12.4. QP site visit core re-sampling results .....	81
Table 12.5. QP site visit core re-sampling intervals and descriptions .....	81
Table 23.1. Historical Production Figures from Past Producing Mines in the Greenwood area.....	85
Table 23.2. Historical Production Figures from Past Producing Mines in the Republic area, Washington State near the Ket28 Property .....	86
Table 26.1. Proposed budget for the recommended exploration program at the Latham Property.....	98

## Figures

Figure 2.1. Ket28 Property location map .....	10
Figure 4.1. Mineral claims, Ket28 Property. ....	14
Figure 6.1. Mineral occurrences and historical mines of the Boundary District .....	21
Figure 6.2. Historical drill collar locations contained in Hi-View’s database. ....	22
Figure 7.1. Structural setting of the Boundary District .....	28
Figure 7.2. Regional geology of the Property area.....	29
Figure 7.3. Property geology .....	31
Figure 8.1. Conceptual model of the porphyry and epithermal systems.....	39
Figure 9.1. Exploration overview of the Ket28 Property showing geochemical results of soil, rock and HMC stream sediment samples. ....	42
Figure 9.2. Geochemical results of soil and rock samples and locations of geophysical survey grids, Ket28 Showing.....	43
Figure 9.3. Soil, rock and HMC stream sediment geochemical results on TMI .....	45
Figure 9.4. Soil, rock and HMC stream sediment geochemical results on Electromagnetic .....	46
Figure 9.5. TMI EM ground geophysical results showing soil and rock geochemistry (Au) and drill collar locations, Ket28 Showing.....	48
Figure 9.6. HLEM Out of Phase ground geophysical results showing soil and rock geochemistry (Au), drill collar locations and heli-borne magnetics.....	49
Figure 9.7. Deep IP Chargeability ground geophysical results showing soil and rock geochemistry (Au), drill collar locations and heli-borne magnetics.....	50
Figure 9.8. Deep IP Chargeability ground geophysical results showing soil and rock geochemistry (Au), drill collar locations and heli-borne magnetics (Inset Figure) .....	51
Figure 10.1. Historical, 2009, 2010 and 2020 drillholes with gold histograms on ground magnetics.....	55
Figure 10.2. Three-dimensional model showing drillholes with gold histograms and ground magnetics on DEM (looking southeast), Ket28 Showing.....	56
Figure 10.3. 3D model showing drillholes with gold histograms and ground magnetics on DEM (cutaway looking northeast), Ket28 Showing .....	56
Figure 10.2. Three-dimensional model of drillholes with gold histograms and ground magnetics on DEM (cutaway looking northeast), Ket28 Showing .....	57
Figure 11.1. Assay data for standard CDN-GS-3U .....	67
Figure 11.2. Assay data for standard CDN-GS-1Z.....	67

Figure 11.3. Assay data for standard CDN-GS-1P5T ..... 68  
Figure 11.4. Duplicate sample QA/QC data plot for the 2020 drilling program..... 69  
Figure 12.1. QP Site Visit sample and drill collar locations ..... 75  
Figure 23.1. Adjacent properties ..... 84

## Photos

Photo 12.1. Site visit photos showing the Ket28 Property core storage area and the condition of the drill core from the 2020 drill program ..... 72  
Photo 12.2. Photos a) looking south-southeast from Highway 3 to Ket28 on ridge; and b) looking north from Ket28 Showing access road to Old Nick Ni Prospect (off-Property) ..... 73  
Photo 12.3. Photo showing the 4 x 4 access road to the Ket28 Showing..... 73  
Photo 12.4. Photos a) drillhole collar location of 20KT-015; b) metal tag label marking the timber placed at drillhole collar location of 20KT-005; and c) drillhole collar location of 20KT-014 ..... 74  
Photo 12.5. Photos a) Looking north-northwest near sample site 103449; b) historic adit located to the east of sample site 103451; and c) overgrown historic working77  
Photo 12.6. Photos a) looking south at an outcrop of sheared mafic volcanic; and b) the sample site of QP verification samples 103450 and 103451 ..... 78  
Photo 12.7. QP verification sample 103445 ..... 78  
Photo 12.8. QP verification sample 103446 ..... 79  
Photo 12.9. QP verification sample 103448 ..... 79

## **1 Summary**

### **1.1 Issuer and Purpose**

This Technical Report (the “Technical Report”) on the Ket28 Property (“Ket28” or the “Property”), has been prepared for the issuer, Hi-View Resources Inc. (“Hi-View” or the “Company”), a Vancouver, British Columbia (BC), based mineral exploration company. Hi-View recently entered into an Option Agreement (the “Option Agreement”) dated July 27, 2021, with Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (“Grizzly”) to earn a 60 per cent (%) working interest in the Property and a 60% interest in the nickel (Ni) and cobalt (Co) rights of the Property.

The purpose of this Technical Report is to facilitate Hi-View’s listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”). The Technical Report provides a technical summary of the relevant location, tenure, historical and geological information, together with a summary of the recent exploration work and recommendations for future exploration programs at the Ket28 Property. This Technical Report summarizes the technical information available up to the effective date of November 8, 2021. This report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), Companion Policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F.

### **1.2 Author and Site Inspection**

The author of this Technical Report is Mr. Douglas Turnbull, H.B.Sc., P.Geo (BC). The author is fully independent of Hi-View and is a Qualified Person (QP) as defined in NI 43-101. The author has been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration for precious and base metal mineral projects in Canada and internationally.

Mr. Turnbull (the QP) takes responsibility for the preparation and publication of all sections of this Technical Report. Mr. Turnbull is a Professional Geologist with the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (License # 19959) and has worked as a geologist for more than 30 years since his graduation from university. Mr. Turnbull has been involved in all aspects and stages of mineral exploration in North and South America, Africa, Asia and Europe.

Mr. Turnbull completed a site inspection of the Ket28 Property on August 14, 2021. During the visit Mr. Turnbull was able to assess access to the Property, inspect the historical trenching sites, various outcrop exposure at the Ket28 Showing and survey drill collars from the 2009, 2010 and 2020 drill programs. Additionally, the author reviewed and sampled select intervals of drill core from the Ket28 Showing stored on behalf of Grizzly at APEX Geoscience Ltd.’s (APEX) core storage facility near Rock Creek B.C.

### **1.3 Property Location and Description**

The Ket28 Property is located in south-central BC and lies along the Canada – United States of America (U.S.A.) border, approximately 5 kilometres (km) southeast of the town

of Rock Creek, BC, and 22 km to the east of Osoyoos, BC. The Property comprises 16 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 3,432.2 ha (8,481.2 acres) in the Greenwood Mining Division. All the mineral claims are owned 80% by Grizzly and 20% by Mr. Donald Rippon, a principal of Mineworks Ventures Inc. (Mineworks).

#### 1.4 Historical Exploration

The Property is located within the “Boundary District”, which comprises an area of recent and historical mining that straddles the Canada-US international border and includes the Greenwood area in British Columbia and the Republic area in Washington State. The Boundary District has a long history of exploration and mining activity. Placer gold (Au) was discovered in 1859 at Rock Creek a tributary to the Kettle River in the western portion of the Midway Property. Significant placer gold mining commenced in the area in 1860 with intermittent production from Rock Creek, McKinney Creek and the Kettle River through the early 1900’s. The first hard rock mineral claim was staked near Boundary Falls in 1884. Shortly thereafter, gold and silver (Ag) mining commenced in the Greenwood region at the Mount McKinney (Cariboo-Amelia), Providence, Skylark and No. 7 mines but by the mid 1890’s took a back seat to the large copper-silver discoveries at the Phoenix, Motherlode and Eholt areas. None the less, hard rock gold and silver production in the Boundary district was an important contributor to the economies of the region from the early 1890’s until the 1970’s.

Within the Ket28 Property, and in the vicinity of the Ket28 Showing, numerous old workings exist including shafts, adits and prospecting pits primarily targeting gold and base metals. The bulk of historical precious metal exploration on the Property was completed by Crownex Resources (1989-1990), Gold City Resources and Phoenix Gold Resources (1993-1994), Gold City Resources, Phoenix Gold Resources and Orion International Mining Corp. (1995-1996). Historical exploration has consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and drilling. Historical exploration has led to the identification of five zones of mineralization, including: Ket28, Rock (Lapin Barite), Dan, Ket27 and the International prospect (situated on the southeastern border of the Property).

In 1989-1990 Crownex Resources Ltd. identified several target areas of quartz veins, breccia zones and silica replacement in argillite and phyllite lithologies, with anomalous gold values and disseminated pyrite mineralization at the Ket28 Showing. A percussion drilling program completed by Gold City Resources in 1993 returned 1.9 g/t Au over 24.39 metre (m) core length from hole 93-1 and 1.4 g/t Au over 12.19 m core length from hole 93-6. In 1994, Phoenix Gold Resources completed three drillholes, returning 52.19 g/t Au over 3.35 m core length from 5.8 m depth and 3.02 g/t Au over 1.2 m core length from 11.9 m depth. Two additional drillholes intersected significant gold, with hole 94RMC1-1C returning several gold bearing horizons including 4.46 g/t Au over 1.8 m core length from 12.5 m depth, 8.67 g/t Au over 0.6 m core length from 18.6 m depth and 2.16 g/t Au over 3.0 m core length from 94.8 m depth.

## 1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Ket28 Property is situated within the Omineca belt of the Quesnellia terrane, which accreted to North America during the mid-Jurassic. The oldest rocks exposed in the area are Proterozoic to Paleozoic North American metamorphic basement rocks of the Grand Forks complex, found east of the Property and of the Okanagan complex (Monashee Gneiss), found just west of the Property. Post accretion, during the Eocene, these core complexes were most likely uplifted. They are separated from the overlying, younger rocks by low-angle normal graben related (detachment) faults. The oldest accreted rocks in the area are mid to late Paleozoic volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks of the Knob Hill Group and Attwood Group, undivided and termed the Anarchist Group.

The local geology of the Ket28 Property is dominated by a metasedimentary and metavolcanic sequence of rocks belonging to the Permo-Triassic aged Anarchist Group. These rocks typically include greenstone, chlorite greenschist and argillite. The greenstones are found to be massive, layered or porphyritic, and are mildly to highly foliated. In the area of the Ket28 Showing, lithologies mainly consist of highly deformed and altered Paleozoic Anarchist Formation volcanic (mafic) and sedimentary rocks, including massive brownish white to pale green quartzite which contains 2-15% sulphides (mainly pyrite). The quartzite is highly fractured and silicified and contains minor serpentinite. The western portion of the Property is comprised of metasediments including greenstone, amphibolite, calcsilicate and paragneiss of the Anarchist Group, and intruded by Nelson intrusions including diorite, quartz diorite and granodiorite and a number of hypabyssal porphyritic Eocene Coryell intrusions. North-south, east-west and north-west faulting is present in the area. The north trending faults form the edges of a graben system and control the structural fabric of the Property area.

The Ket28 Showing is a northwest trending zone of gold mineralization which has been identified over a strike length of greater than 500 m, a width of approximately 100 m, with multiple near flat lying zones intersected from surface up to a depth of 200 m. The northwestern end of the Ket28 showing is also proximal to a major N-S break in the airborne magnetic data and interpreted N-S structure that corresponds to the projected southern extent of the Rock Creek Fault. The Ket28 mineralization and associated alteration and veining is fault controlled and superimposed on Anarchist Group metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. Mineralization occurs in discontinuous pods of matrix supported, brecciated quartz veins with pyrite along the fault zone. In addition, pyrite, hematite and magnesite occur with silicification and bleaching alteration in the greenstone and diorite. Local abundant magnetite and pyrrhotite occur above the gold mineralization near the diorite. The style of gold mineralization at the Ket28 Showing has consistently been compared to the skarn mineralization observed at the Buckhorn Mine located 13 km southeast of the claim block. However, mineralization at the Ket28 Showing appears to be more structurally controlled and has been interpreted as being related to a Tertiary epithermal/hydrothermal system and hydrothermal alteration. Southeast of the Ket28 Showing, the Rock (Lapine Barite), Dan and Ket27 showings are found within similar geology as the Ket28 Showing. The International (L.1877S) prospect located on



the southeastern border of the Property, is hosted in Carboniferous to Permian Anarchist Group rocks consisting of argillite, quartzite, limestone and greenstone.

The Ket28 Property is being explored for gold mineralization which may be related to a variety of styles of mineralization including shear hosted mesothermal vein type, skarn, intrusion related and porphyry related epithermal style mineralization. Brecciated quartz veins with gold mineralization and quartz veins with associated gold, silver and lead mineralization are observed at the Ket28 Showing and the International prospect, respectively. Mineralization at the Ket28 Showing is hosted on the northwestern edge of a 2 km x 2km magnetic anomaly, with chlorite, sericite, and epidote alteration observed in drill core. Breccia bodies, mineralized quartz veins and alteration assemblages with epidote, chlorite, and sericite may suggest the presence of a nearby porphyry system.

### 1.6 Current Exploration

Hi-View has not completed any surface exploration at Ket28. Exploration completed by Grizzly from 2009 to 2020 has included rock, soil and heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) stream sediment sampling, heli-borne and ground geophysical surveying, drilling and a drill core re-sampling program.

From 2009 to 2020, Grizzly collected a total of 452 rock samples, 396 soil samples and 7 HMC stream sediment samples in the Ket28 Property area. During 2009, 84 rock samples were collected throughout the central-northern portion of the claim block near the Ket28 Showing. Seven samples yielded values greater than 1 g/t Au up to a maximum of 53.2 g/t Au. Rock grab sample 09BMP095 was collected from a historical trench at the Ket28 target area and consisted of quartzite with disseminated pyrite and yielded values of 53.2 g/t Au and 15.7 g/t Ag.

In 2010, one HMC stream sediment sample was collected from a stream on the northern portion of the claim block which yielded one grain of visible gold. A total of 157 rock samples were collected from the eastern half of the claim block in the eastern Ket28 area to follow-up some of the airborne geophysical anomalies identified in the 2009 survey. Sample 10DCP101 was collected from a metasediment outcrop in the southeast region of the claim block and returned 1.69 g/t Au.

Exploration in 2011 consisted of soil sampling over a 1 x 1.2 km area encompassing the Ket28 Showing and HMC and rock sampling in the eastern half of the Property. Geochemical soil results delineated a weak northwest-southeast trending zone of anomalous gold with five soil samples returning greater than 50 ppb Au to a maximum of 106 ppb Au. Five HMC samples collected in the southeast corner of the claim block in the Ket East area all yielded visible gold grains with the one sample returning 12 grains of visible gold. Additional HMC sampling at the northeast edge of the claim block yielded two samples with 36 and 40 grains of visible gold.

During 2020, a total of 7 rock samples were collected from outcrops and historical trench workings in the Ket East area and near the eastern Property border. Sample

20SLP033, a rock grab sample of breccia with calcium carbonate veining collected in the Ket East area of the Property returned 580 ppb Au, 1.12 ppm Ag and 76.7 ppm arsenic (As). Sample 20SLP035 was collected from a historical trench located approximately 200 m to the northwest of 20SLP033 and returned 110 ppb Au, 0.61 ppm Ag and 41 ppm As.

A heli-borne geophysical survey was flown over the Property from August 10-20, 2009. At the time, the survey was referred to as the Greenwood Extension Survey and covered an area of 233.8 km<sup>2</sup>, totalling 1,611.3 line-km. The Greenwood Extension Survey was an extension to a previous heli-borne geophysical survey completed by Grizzly over the eastern half of Grizzly's consolidated Greenwood Property in June 2008. The heli-borne survey was completed by Aeroquest International on behalf of Grizzly. The survey flight lines were orientated east-west (90°/270°) with a 150 m line spacing and tie lines oriented north-south at 1.5 km line spacings. The geophysical survey identified several EM and magnetic features that relate to certain geological formations and structural features that have aided in the geological mapping throughout the Property. Several ovoid magnetic features were identified near the Ket28 Showing and to the east of Ket28 Showing to Rock Creek. Some of the priority electromagnetic (EM) anomalies are associated with isolated magnetic anomalies underlain by Anarchist and Brooklyn formation rocks in the Ket28 Showing area and the Ket28 Showing occurs at the boundary of a large 2 km x 2 km magnetic anomaly.

The north portion of the Property, including the Ket28 Showing, was the focus of ground geophysical surveys in 2009 and 2011. In 2009, Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic (HLEM) and magnetic surveys were completed over the Ket28 Showing to investigate the subsurface in and around the historical drilling and to refine drill targets. The HLEM survey covered the main Ket28 Showing area and extended north toward an airborne EM anomaly. The ground magnetic and HLEM surveys provide insight into the Ket28 gold zone, indicating that the mineralization is likely structurally controlled and appears to be spatially associated with a northwest trending structure visible as a magnetic low lineament and as a distinct to weak HLEM out of phase low, resulting in a best fit calculated conductivity high. In 2011, an Induced Polarization (IP) survey consisting of 6 lines arranged as a three-dimensional (3D) array stretching east to west across and centered over the Ket28 area was completed. In addition to the IP survey, the 2009 HLEM survey was extended to the south of the Ket28 Showing with an additional 8 lines and the two southernmost lines from the 2009 HLEM survey were extended further east. The IP survey yielded shallow chargeability anomalies that roughly correspond to conductivity anomalies identified by the HLEM survey. In addition, the IP survey identified a couple of deep chargeability anomalies to the east - northeast of the main Ket28 gold zone on the north side of the Ket28 northwest trending structure visible in the magnetic and HLEM data.

Grizzly has completed 27 drillholes, totalling 3,719.2 m, at the Property in three separate drill programs from 2009 to 2020. In 2009, a total of 9 holes (1,048 m) were completed to test geophysical trending structures and anomalies delineated by ground magnetic and heli-borne EM geophysical surveys. In 2010, three follow up drillholes, totalling 696 m, were completed at the Ket28 Showing. The holes were designed to test

the depth and plunge of gold mineralization identified in the 2009 drill program. In 2014, Grizzly completed a drill core re-sampling program on drillhole 09KT09 at the Ket28 Showing to assess the graphite potential of the Property. In 2020, 15 drillholes, totalling 1,976 m, were completed to further test the Ket28 gold zone.

The drilling intersected wide zones of hydrothermal Au-Ag mineralization associated with extensive alteration along a northwest structure. Grizzly's drilling expanded the volume and extent of gold mineralization at surface and to depth at Ket28, with a strike length of greater than 500 m, a width of about 100 m and multiple near flat lying mineralized zones intersected from surface down to a depth of 200 m. Drillholes 09KT01 and 09KT02 drilled beneath the historical Ket28 Showing, returned 2.77 g/t Au over 11 m core length in 09KT01 and 8.75 g/t Au over 3 m core length with a higher grade zone of 11.90 g/t Au over 2 m in 09KT02. Wider intervals of lower grade mineralization were intersected in holes 09KT03 and 10KT02 with 1.02 g/t Au over 13.5 m core length and 1.19 g/t Au over 10.35 m core length, respectively. In 2020, gold mineralization was intersected in 14 of the 15 holes drilled. Highlights from 2020 drilling include: 1.59 g/t Au over 17.8 m core length at a depth of 43 m including 7.37 g/t Au over 3.08 m in hole 20KT002; 0.77 g/t Au over 31 m core length at a depth of 54.5 m in hole 20KT004, including 1.42 g/t Au over 11.5 m core length at a depth of 61 m; 0.92 g/t Au over 14 m from 27 m including 4.53 g/t Au over 2 m in hole 20KT014; and 0.48 g/t Au over 11.84 m from 20.16 m including 3.6 g/t Au over 1 m from 20.16 m in hole 20KT013.

## **1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations**

Based upon a review of available information, historical data and the author's recent site visit, the QP considers the Ket28 Property to be a property of merit that is prospective for the discovery of skarn, porphyry and related epithermal style base and precious metal mineralization.

The Ket28 Property is at a relatively early stage of exploration with a favourable structural, regional geological and stratigraphic setting situated within the Boundary Mining District. To date, five separate zones of mineralization have been identified on the Property. The Property does not contain any current mineral resources; however, the Boundary district, including the Republic and Toroda grabens, is a highly mineralized area that has produced in excess of 6.7 million ounces of gold, 26.8 million ounces of silver and 659 million pounds of copper (Cu) (Dufresne and Banas, 2013). Kinross Gold Corporation's Buckhorn Gold Mine lies 13 km south of the Property along the south margin of the Buckhorn pluton and along strike following the west edge of the Toroda Graben. The author cautions that the presence of mineralization elsewhere in the Boundary District is not necessarily indicative of potential mineralization or resources that may or may not exist at the Ket28 Property.

A phased follow up exploration program of work is warranted and recommended for the Ket28 Property to follow up on geophysical and geochemical anomalies identified in previous exploration programs. Prior to 2021, the Property has been part of much larger land package (Grizzly Discoveries' Consolidated Greenwood Project). As a result,

exploration efforts and financial resources in the past have been spread over a large land area and many different showings and targets. Now that the Ket28 Property has been separated from the larger land package, future exploration efforts will be focussed on the Ket28 Project area and the land package is now of a manageable size where a Property wide geochemical sampling program may be feasible. Prior to the soil survey, an assessment of the soil horizon development should be completed to determine the suitability for a Property wide soil survey or alternative surface geochemical sampling technique. If development of a soil horizon is negligible or sporadic, or large areas are impacted by agricultural activities, possible consideration should be given to other alternative grid-based surface geochemical sampling techniques such as biogeochemistry, Ion leach, mobile metal ion (MMI), etc. If technically feasible, the entire Property should be covered by initial reconnaissance spaced soil sampling. In addition to the soil geochemical survey, a prospecting/mapping program should be conducted and used to augment the existing geophysical and geochemical datasets in an effort to identify and prioritize other targets on the Property or to establish or extend known mineralized trends.

A detailed interpretation of all geophysical datasets including (Magnetics, EM and IP) is recommended, integrating geological modelling with an objective to produce inversion based three dimensional (3D) geophysical modelling to assist with Property and prospect scale geology and structural interpretation. Resulting Geophysical anomalies should be compiled and prioritized for follow up exploration.

Phase 1 should include a detailed interpretation of the Ket28 geophysical datasets, as well as a portion of the Property wide soil geochemical sampling survey with focus on extending the 2011 soil grid near the Ket28 Showing. In addition, Phase 1 should include a time-domain electromagnetics (TDEM) geophysical loop survey over the Ket28 Showing and the interpreted underlying intrusion. The estimated cost of the Phase 1 program is CDN\$100,000, not including GST.

Phase 2 exploration is dependent on the results of Phase 1 and includes the remainder of the Property wide soil geochemistry survey. Remote sensing comprising LiDAR surveys (light detection and ranging) coupled with photogrammetry using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) is recommended to generate a detailed digital elevation model, detailed orthophotos and to assist with the structural interpretation of the Property. An approximate area of 3 km x 10 km is recommended for the LiDAR survey. Furthermore, the laterally offset structure located to the southeast of the Ket28 Showing merits follow up exploration, including additional drilling and additional geophysical surveys focused on the large magnetic feature. Prior to any further drilling at the Ket28 Showing, detailed geological and structural modelling of the drill data should be conducted incorporating a detailed interpretation of geophysical data and including a detailed review of the association of gold mineralization with alteration, veining and lithology. A preliminary recommendation of 1,200 m of diamond drilling is recommended at the Ket28 Property. The estimated cost of the Phase 2 program is CDN\$600,000, not including GST.

Collectively, the proposed Phase 1 and Phase 2 exploration programs have a total estimated cost of CDN\$700,000, including contingency funds but not including GST.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Issuer and Purpose

This Technical Report (the “Technical Report”) has been prepared for the issuer, Hi-View Resources Inc. (“Hi-View” or the “Company”), a British Columbia (BC), Canada, based mineral exploration company. Hi-View recently entered into an Option Agreement (the “Option Agreement”) with Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (“Grizzly”) to earn a 60 per cent (%) working interest in the Ket28 Property (“Ket28” or the “Property”) and a 60% interest in the nickel (Ni) and cobalt (Co) rights of the Property. The purpose of this Report is to facilitate Hi-View’s listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”). This Technical Report provides a technical summary of the relevant location, tenure, historical and geological information, together with a summary of the recent exploration work and recommendations for future exploration programs at the Ket28 Property. This Technical Report summarizes the technical information available up to the effective date of November 8, 2021.

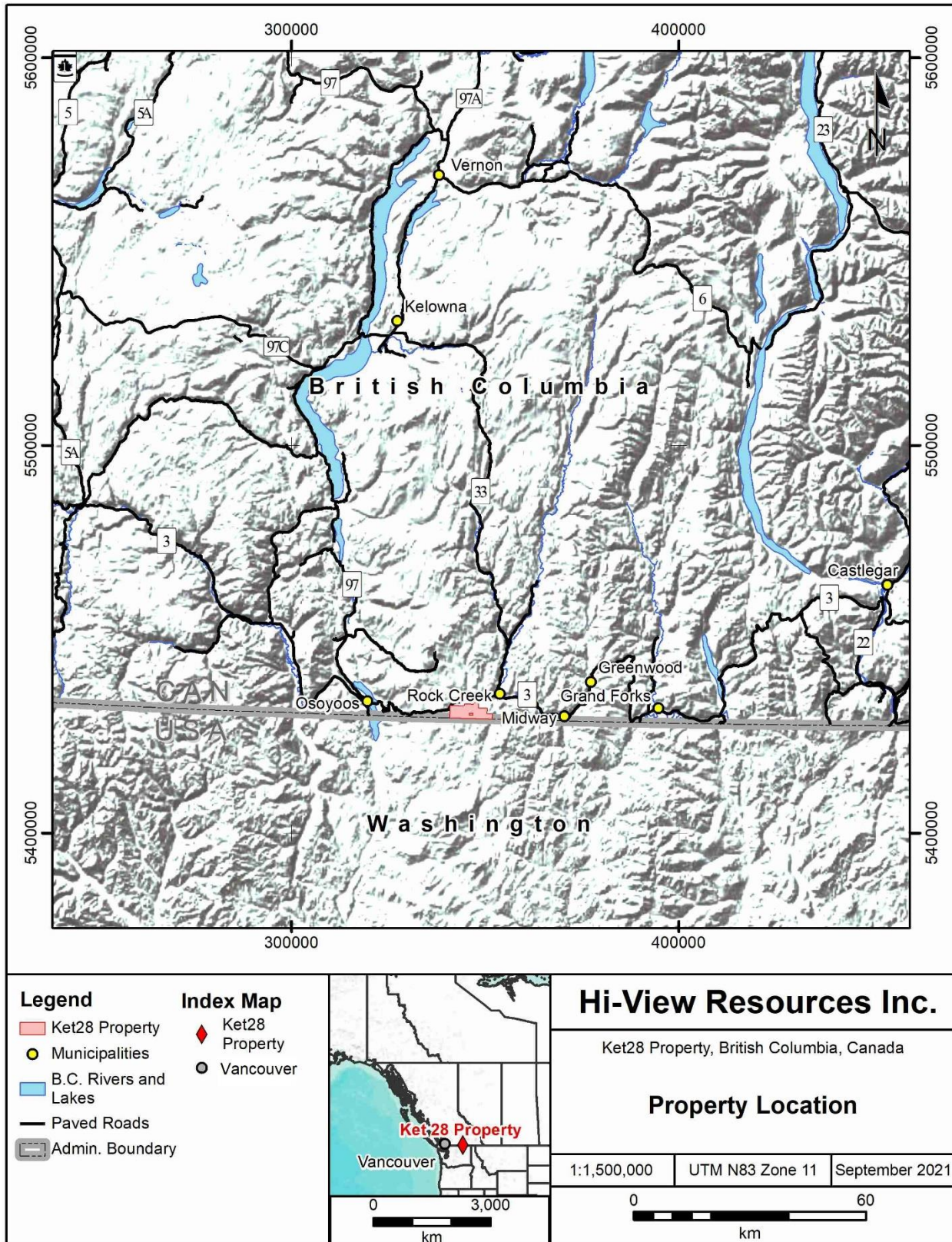
The Property is located in south-central British Columbia, Canada, approximately 5 kilometres (km) to the southwest of the town of Rock Creek, BC, and 22 km to the east of Osoyoos, BC (Figure 2.1). The Ket28 Property comprises 16 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 3,432.2 hectares (ha) (8,481.2 acres) in the Greenwood Mining Division.

The Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administration’s (CSA’s) National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and guidelines for technical reporting Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”) “Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines” for disclosing mineral exploration.

### 2.2 Authors and Site Inspection

The author of this Technical Report is Mr. Douglas Turnbull B.Sc. (Hons) P.Geo. of Lakehead Geological Services Inc. The author is fully independent of the Property and Hi-View and is a Qualified Person (QP) as defined in National Instrument 43-101. The CIM defines a QP as “an individual who is a geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these; has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; and is a member or licensee in good standing of a professional association.” The author has been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration and mineral resource estimations for precious and base metal mineral projects and deposits in Canada and internationally.

Figure 2.1. Ket28 Property location map



Mr. Turnbull takes overall responsibility for the preparation and publication of all sections of this Technical Report. Mr. Turnbull is a consulting geologist with over 30 years of experience in diamond, precious and base metal exploration beyond his university degree. He holds an Honours Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and is a Qualified Professional Geoscientist recognized by the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License #19959). He has been the President of Lakehead Geological Services Inc. since 1990.

Mr. Turnbull completed a site inspection of the Ket28 Property on August 14, 2021. During the visit Mr. Turnbull was able to assess access to the Property, inspect the historical trenching sites, various outcrop exposure at the Ket28 Showing and survey drill collars from the 2009, 2010 and 2020 drill programs. Additionally, the author reviewed and sampled select intervals of drill core from the Ket28 Showing stored on behalf of Grizzly at APEX Geoscience Ltd.'s (APEX) core storage facility near Rock Creek B.C.

### **2.3 Sources of Information**

The author, in writing this Technical Report, used sources of information as listed in Section 27 "References". This Technical Report is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information. The exploration data utilized and discussed in this report was obtained directly from Grizzly for work completed between 2009 and 2020. The author, in writing this Report, may utilize or make references to work completed by previous explorers. In doing so, the author has assessed that such historical work appears to have been completed in a manner consistent with normal exploration practices (at that time) and is suitable for use.

A large portion of the background information for prior exploration comes from work performed on and in the vicinity of the Property by several companies and detailed by Dufresne and Banas (2013), with additional information added from mineral assessment reports sourced from the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report Database (ARIS), including Miller and Kushner (1991), Miller and Hofmann (1994), Miller (1994; 1995; 1997), Price (2011) and Walton (2003).

Information on the geological setting and mineralization of the Property has been sourced from Dufresne and Banas (2013), Höy and Dunne (2001), Kregosky (1984), Kushner (1992), Lasmanis (1996), Meredith (1992), Miller (1997), O'Brien and Britten (1997), Pardy (2004), Schroeter et al. (1989), Schroeter and Pinsent (2000), Schroeter (2003), Wolff et al. (2010) and BC Minfiles 082ESW168, 082ESW201, 082ESW210, 082ESW227 and 082ESW256.

The information on the types of deposits being explored for at the Midway Property has been sourced and compiled from Ash and Alldrick (1996), Caron (2005; 2006d), Church (1986), Dufresne and Banas (2013), Fifarek et al. (1996), Gelber (2000), Hedenquist et al. (2000), Höy and Dunne (2001), Huakan International Mining Inc. (2005), Kinross Gold Corporation (2012), Lasmanis (1996), Muessig (1967), Nixon (2002), Nixon



and Archibald (2002), Panteleyev (1996a,b), Ray (1995; 1998), Seraphim et al. (1995), Sillitoe (2010), Tschauder (1986; 1989), Wolff et al. (2010) and BC Minfile 082ESE020 .

## 2.4 Units of Measure

With respect to units of measure, unless otherwise stated, this Technical Report uses:

- Abbreviated shorthand consistent with the International System of Units (International Bureau of Weights and Measures, 2006);
- ‘Bulk’ weight is presented in both United States short tons (“tons”; 2,000 lbs or 907.2 kg) and metric tonnes (“tonnes”; 1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs.);
- Geographic coordinates are projected in the Universal Transverse Mercator (“UTM”) system relative to Zone 11 of the North American Datum (“NAD”) 1983; and,
- Currency in Canadian dollars (CDN\$), unless otherwise specified (e.g., U.S. dollars, US\$; Euros, €).
- Quality assurance and quality control plots (ndata: Number of data; my: Mean of y-axis data; mx: Mean of x-axis data; sy: Standard deviation of y-axis data; sx: Standard deviation of x-axis data; cov: Covariance; r: Pearson correlation coefficient; MSE: Mean Squared Error; SoR: Slope of Regression).

## 3 Reliance on Other Experts

This Technical Report was prepared by the author for Hi-View. The author is not qualified to provide an opinion or comment on issues related to legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the Technical Report, and has relied upon representatives and information from Hi-View and Grizzly in respect thereof. In particular, the author has relied upon:

- Background information and details regarding the nature and extent of Mineral Tenure (in Section 4.1) is provided by Hi-View and Grizzly. Title for the Ket28 Property was confirmed by independently reviewing the digital tenure records listed on the Province of British Columbia’s “Mineral Titles Online” website (<https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do>). As of October 29, 2021, 16 mineral claims are owned by Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (Grizzly) (80%) and Mr. Donald Rippon (20%) These 16 claims are active and in good standing until January 31, 2023.
- The Option Agreement dated July 27, 2021, containing legal agreements and royalty information as detailed in Section 4.3 and provided by Jeremy

Strautman, Chief Financial Officer of Grizzly Discoveries Inc., to the author on October 15, 2021.

## 4 Property Description and Location

### 4.1 Description and Location

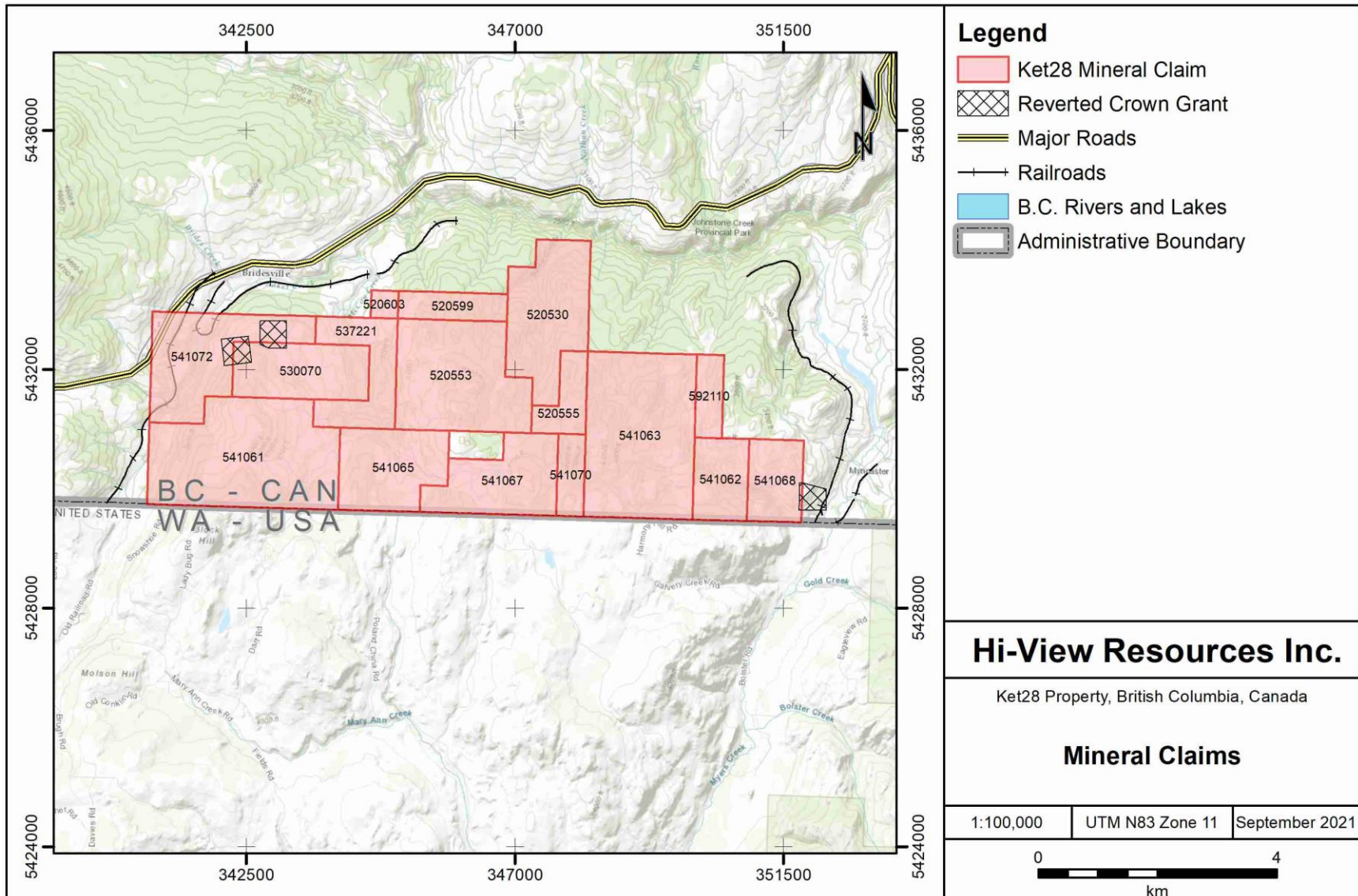
The Ket28 Property comprises 16 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 3,432.2 ha (8,481.2 acres) in south-central British Columbia (Figure 4.1). The Property is located in the Greenwood Mining Division in National Topographic System (NTS) Map Sheet 082E within Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 11, North American Datum 83 (NAD83). The Property is centered at approximately at 346,109m E and 5,431,489m N NAD 83 Zone 11N.

All the Ket28 Property mineral claims are owned 80% by Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (Grizzly) and 20% by Mr. Donald Rippon, a principal of Mineworks Ventures Inc. (Mineworks). Grizzly and Mineworks own the metallic mineral rights to the Ket28 mineral claims, as shown in Figure 4.1 and listed in Table 4.1. Section 4.3 summarizes the material terms of the option agreements.

Three active Crown Grants underlie, or partially underlie, the Ket28 Property. The Crown Grants include International DL1877S, Phoebe DL2790 and ACME Fraction DL1089S. Phoebe DL2790 and ACME Fraction DL1089S are situated in the northwest portion of the Property and encompass a total area of 39.9 ha. International DL1877S is situated along the western boundary of the Property with approximately 2.5 ha of the Crown Grant underlying the Ket28 Property. In areas where a mineral claim overlies a subsurface Crown Grant that is in good standing, the subsurface mineral rights within the area of the Crown Grant are assigned to the Crown Grant holder. In this case, all three Crown Grants have had the subsurface mineral rights reverted to the Crown and therefore the subsurface rights are now all part of Grizzly and Mineworks mineral claims, to which Hi-View's has the option to earn in to.

Five Crown granted 2 post mineral claims (HAP1 to HAP5, the "HAP claims") owned by Joseph Edward Falkowski underlie the Ket28 mineral claims. A Crown granted 2 post mineral claim refers to a mineral claim issued under one of the predecessor Mineral Acts or Taxation Acts from 1874 to 1960. These claims encompass a total area of 125 ha and are held on behalf of Grizzly (80%) and Mineworks (20%). Mr. Falkowski retains the industrial mineral rights to these claims and a 1.5% Net Smelter Returns (NSR) royalty. An annual advanced royalty payment of \$1,000 is due to Mr. Falkowski from Grizzly and Mineworks for the HAP claims and is capped at \$250,000. The HAP claims are not included in Option Agreement between Hi-View and Grizzly, dated July 27, 2021, as summarized below in Section 4.3.

Figure 4.1. Mineral claims, Ket28 Property.



**Table 4.1. Ket28 Mineral Claims**

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner (%)	Area (ha)	Good to Date	Status	Map Number
520530		Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	296.53	2023-01-31	Good	082E
520553		Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	381.32	2023-01-31	Good	082E
520555	RCJV 800	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	84.74	2023-01-31	Good	082E
520599	RCJV 900	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	84.72	2023-01-31	Good	082E
520603	RCJV 1000	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	21.18	2023-01-31	Good	082E
530070	KET WEST	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	211.84	2023-01-31	Good	082E
537221	KET 1000	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	169.47	2023-01-31	Good	082E
541061	RCJV-07-1000	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	529.73	2023-01-31	Good	082E
541062	RCJV-07-2000	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	127.14	2023-01-31	Good	082E
541063	RCJV-07-3000	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	508.50	2023-01-31	Good	082E
541065	RCJV-07-4000	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	233.09	2023-01-31	Good	082E
541067	RCJV-07-5000	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	233.10	2023-01-31	Good	082E
541068	RCJV-07-6000	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	127.14	2023-01-31	Good	082E
541070	RCJV-07-7000	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	63.57	2023-01-31	Good	082E
541072	RCJV-07-8000	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	296.56	2023-01-31	Good	082E
592110	RC 2008 - EAST	Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (80%); Rippon, Donald (20%)	63.56	2023-01-31	Good	082E

## 4.2 Mineral Tenure

In B.C., a Mineral Claim has a set expiry date (the “Good To Date”), and in order to maintain the claim beyond that expiry date, the recorded holder must, on or before the expiry date, register either exploration and development work that was performed on the claim, or a payment in lieu of exploration and development. Only work described in the Mineral Tenure Act Regulation is acceptable for registration as assessment credit (British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, 2017).

In BC, the Mineral Claim work requirement is:

- \$5 per hectare for each of the first and second anniversary years
- \$10 per hectare for each of the third and fourth anniversary years
- \$15 per hectare for each of the fifth and sixth anniversary years
- \$20 per hectare for each of the subsequent anniversary years

Expenditures exceeding the minimum requirement can be applied to maintain a claim in good standing in full year multiples up to a maximum of 10 years in advance. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. Any assessment credit not applied to a claim may be applied to the claim holder’s portable assessment credit account (PAC). Portable assessment credits may be used to satisfy up to 30% of the assessment requirements for an anniversary year if they are applied in combination with technical work filed for that year and in combination with the technical expenditures for that year satisfy the assessment costs for that anniversary year. A report detailing work done and

expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the subsurface minerals which were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the B.C. Mineral Tenure Act (RSBC 1996 cH-292). Surface rights are not included.

#### **4.3 Royalties and Agreements**

Hi-View recently entered into an Option Agreement (the “Option Agreement”) dated July 27, 2021, with Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (“Grizzly” or the “Optionor”) for the Ket28 Property. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, Hi-View (the “Optionee”) will earn a 60% working interest in the Property and a 60% interest in the nickel (Ni) and cobalt (Co) rights, under completion of the following:

- a) Cash payments totalling \$500,000, consisting of:
  - (i) \$5,000 upon signing of the Option Agreement;
  - (ii) \$15,000 upon Hi-View’s listing on the CSE;
  - (iii) \$50,000 on the first anniversary in order to extend the option; and
  - (iv) Further payments totalling \$430,000 paid on the first through fifth anniversary dates of Hi-View’s listing on the CSE or other recognized stock exchange.
- b) Payments totalling 800,000 shares of Hi-View, consisting of:
  - (i) 200,000 shares upon Hi-View’s listing on the CSE;
  - (ii) 120,000 shares each of the first through fifth anniversary dates of Hi-View’s listing upon the CSE or other recognized stock exchange.

Expenditures on the Ket28 Property totalling \$1,100,000 consisting of:

- (i) \$100,000 prior to December 31, 2022;
- (ii) \$200,000 prior to the second through fourth anniversary date of Hi-View’s listing; and
- (iii) \$400,000 prior to the fifth anniversary date of Hi-View’s listing.

A Net Smelter Returns (NSR) royalty of 3% to Crown Resources Corp. (now Kinross Gold Corporation) remains from the historical Rock Creek Trend Joint Venture (RCTJV) inherited by Grizzly and Mineworks Ventures Inc. which has now been extinguished except for the NSR. The NSR is capped at \$5,000,000.

Upon the Optionee exercising its Option pursuant to the terms listed above, Hi-View and Grizzly will be deemed to have formed a joint venture (the “Joint Venture”). The purpose of the Joint Venture is the development and mining of any commercially exploitable ore body on the Property with the Optionee holding 75% interest and the Optionor holding 25% interest in the Joint Venture. The terms of the Joint Venture are detailed in Schedule “B” of the Option Agreement. In the Joint Venture:

- i) Hi-View holds 60% of the legal and beneficial right, title and interest in and to the Property and 60% of the legal and beneficial right, title and interest in and to the Ni and Co rights;
- ii) Grizzly holds 20% of the legal and beneficial right, title and interest in and to the Property and 40% of the legal and beneficial right, title and interest in and to the Ni and Co rights; and
- iii) Twenty per cent (20%) of the legal and beneficial right, title and interest in and to the Property is held by 0722161 B.C. Ltd. pursuant to an option agreement (the “0722 Agreement”) dated November 16, 2009, between 0722161 B.C. Ltd. and the Optionor (formerly known as Grizzly Diamonds Ltd.).

#### **4.4 Environmental Liabilities, Permitting and Significant Factors**

A permit under the Mines Act is required for exploration activities involving any work on a claim that disturbs the surface by any mechanical means including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolition of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation (e.g., drilling). The application and subsequent permit are called a “Notice of Work” (NOW).

The current Multi-Year Area Based NOW permit for Ket28 covers the completion of 25 drill sites with sumps, as well as 3.0 km of new exploration trail, and is valid until July 31, 2024. All of the drill pads and exploration trail from the 2020 drill program have been reclaimed.

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject. There are no other significant factors or risks that the author is aware of that would affect access, title or the ability to perform work on the Property.

## **5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography**

### **5.1 Accessibility**

The Property lies along the Canada – U.S.A border, approximately 5 km southwest of the town of Rock Creek, BC, and 22 km to the east of Osoyoos, BC. Highway 3, the Crowsnest Highway, which connects Osoyoos and Grand Forks, BC, runs in an east-west direction just north of the Property boundary and intersects the northwest corner of the Property. From Highway 3, access to the Property is provided by numerous roads and trails. From Rock Creek, travel 15 km west along Highway 3 and turn south along Bridesville Road. From Osoyoos, travel 36 km east along Highway 3 and then south along Bridesville Road for 2.5 km. The Rock Creek-Bridesville Road transects the Property from the northwest to the southeast portion of the Property.

### **5.2 Site Topography, Elevation and Vegetation**

In general, the topography of the claims can be described as gentle to moderate. Numerous major creeks lie within the Property area, including the north flowing McCoy Creek and Budy Creek. Within the Property, Rock Creek flows to the south. The flow direction of Rock Creek changes to eastward at its confluence with McKinney Creek. Typically, these creeks are moderately incised, and slopes may be quite steep in the creek valleys. Away from these valleys, slopes are gentler. Elevation on the Property ranges from approximately 1,000 metres (m) in the northwest portion of the Property with peaks of up to 1,309 m in the centre of the Property. A large portion of the Property is devoid of tree cover, with mainly rolling grassy highlands with local steep relief near numerous drainages. At higher elevations, vegetation consists of open, mixed (fir, pine, larch) second growth forest with minimal undergrowth intermixed with grasslands. At lower elevations and in drainages deciduous tree varieties (alder and willow) are mixed with conifer varieties intermixed with crop and grazing pastureland. Active ranching and farming is carried out across large portions of the Property, providing a significant network of access trails.

### **5.3 Climate**

The Ket28 Property has a moderately dry climate, with hot summers and little rainfall, typical of south-central BC. Weather averages from Rock Creek, BC, indicate average summer maximum and minimum temperatures of 27°C and 10°C, respectively. Average winter maximum and minimum temperatures are 2°C and -8°C, respectively (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2021).

Snowfall is typically in the order of 2 m at higher elevations, but less than 0.5 m on the south facing slopes of the Property. The Property is generally free of snow from mid-March to early December, while the higher elevations typically have snow cover from late November through early May. Water for drilling is available from numerous creeks on the Property.

Field work can be conducted from mid-April to mid-November, depending on the elevation and snow cover.

#### **5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure**

Limited services, including room, board and fuel, are available in the nearby communities of Rock Creek, Midway and Greenwood, BC. Osoyoos, BC, lies 22 km to the west of the Property and hosts a population of 5,085, according to 2016 Canada Census Data. Tourism and agriculture are major components of the Osoyoos economy and Osoyoos offers various stores, a health clinic, numerous fuel and service stations and a variety of hotel accommodations. In addition, Grand Forks, BC, is located approximately 80 km to the east of the Property and hosts an urban population of 4,274, according to 2016 Canada Census Data. Grand Forks serves as a major industry and supply centre for the area. Most services needed for exploration are available in Grand Forks. Local labour is available from the smaller communities of Rock Creek, Midway and Greenwood, as well as Osoyoos and Grand Forks.

The Osoyoos Airport is located near Highway 3 and has 755 m long paved runway; however, no services are available at the Osoyoos Airport. The closest full-service airports are in Kelowna, located approximately 145 km by road to the north of the Property or Penticton located approximately 85 km by road to north of the Property. Power and natural gas is available at numerous locations in the southern portion of the Property. A regional electric transmission line crosses to the north of the Property and is paralleled by a natural gas pipeline.

In the opinion of the author, the Property is of sufficient size to accommodate any potential exploration and mine infrastructure requirements.

Surface rights to the Property are provided pursuant to Section 14 of the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act, wherein a recorded holder of a Mineral Claim may use, enter and occupy the surface of a claim for the exploration and development or production of minerals, and all operations related to the exploration and development or production of minerals and the business of mining.

## **6 History**

### **6.1 History of the Boundary District**

The Boundary District, including the Republic area in Washington State, has a lengthy history of exploration and mining activity. In 1859, placer gold was discovered in Rock Creek, a tributary to the Kettle River, in the Ket28 Property area. In 1860, significant placer gold mining commenced in the area and intermittent production from Rock Creek, McKinney Creek and the Kettle River continued through the early 1900's. The first hard rock mineral claim was staked near Boundary Falls in 1884. Shortly thereafter, gold and silver mining commenced in the Greenwood region at the Mount McKinney (Cariboo-



Amelia), Providence, Skylark and No. 7 mines. The Camp McKinney Gold Mine is located approximately 10 km to the northwest of the Ket28 Property and historically produced more than 81,000 ounces of gold at a reported average grade of 20.37 g/t Au (BC Minfile 082ESW020). The author has not visited the Camp McKinney Gold Mine and has not verified the information on historical production at the mine. The presence of mineralization at Camp McKinney is not necessarily indicative of potential mineralization or resources that may or may not exist at the Ket28 Property.

By the mid 1890's, gold and silver mining in the district took a back seat to the large copper-silver discoveries in the Phoenix, Motherlode and Eholt areas. None the less, hard rock gold and silver production in the Boundary district was an important contributor to the economies of the region from the early 1890's until the 1940's. The historical mines and mineral occurrences in the Property area are shown in Figure 6.1.

Historical exploration completed at the Ket28 Property remains mostly unchanged from the information provided in a previous Technical Report by Dufresne and Banas (2013) and thus the bulk of the following information has been summarized from this report, with additional information added from mineral assessment reports sourced from the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report Database (ARIS), as referenced throughout the text.

## **6.2 History of the Ket28 Property**

Within the Ket28 Property, and in the vicinity of the Ket28 Showing, numerous old workings exist including shafts, adits and prospecting pits primarily targeting gold and base metals. Historical exploration within the Property has led to the identification of five zones of mineralization, including: Rock (Lapin Barite), Ket27, Ket28, Dan and the International prospect (situated on the southeastern edge of the Property) (Figure 6.1). The bulk of modern precious metal exploration was completed by Crownex Resources (1989-1990), Gold City Resources and Phoenix Gold Resources (1993-1994), Gold City Resources, Phoenix Gold Resources and Orion International Mining Corp. (1995-1996). Historical exploration has consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and drilling. The locations of the historical drill collars are illustrated in Figure 6.2. Based on a review of historical assessment reports, prior to 2009 it is estimated that 64 drillholes (RC, Core, Percussion) have been completed on the Ket28 Property by various operators.

In 1986, claims north of the Rock (Lapin Barite) Showing were staked by Doug Hopper, Ernie Fowler and Stan Wirth to cover the southern portion of a nickel anomaly discovered by Egil Livgard. This nickel anomaly became the Old Nick nickel cobalt prospect, located 800 m to the north of the Ket28 Property (Price, 2011).

In 1989-90, barite was discovered in the Rock (Lapin Barite) showing area, between the Ket28 and Ana 2 claims (Price, 2011).

Figure 6.1. Mineral occurrences and historical mines of the Boundary District

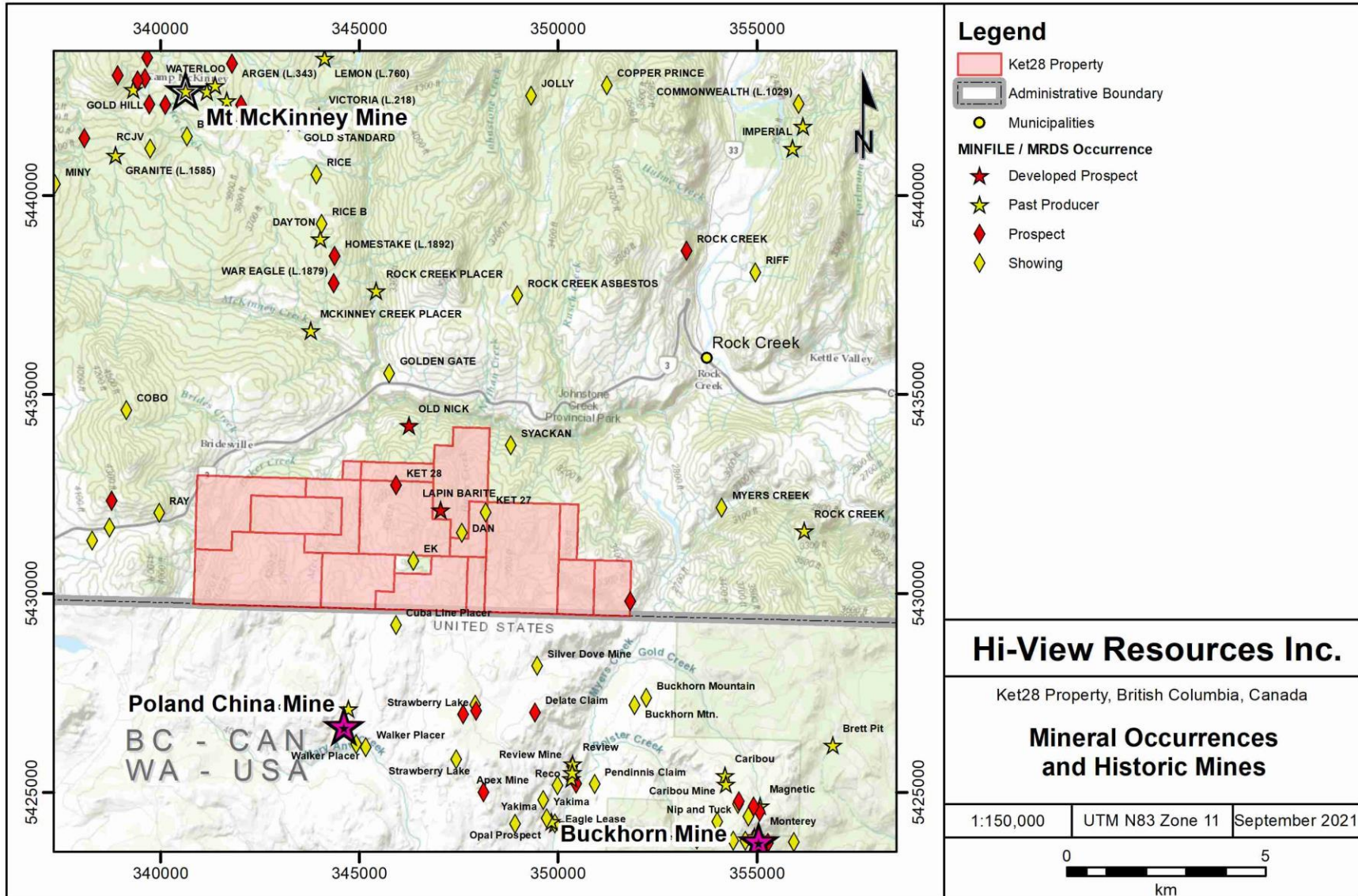
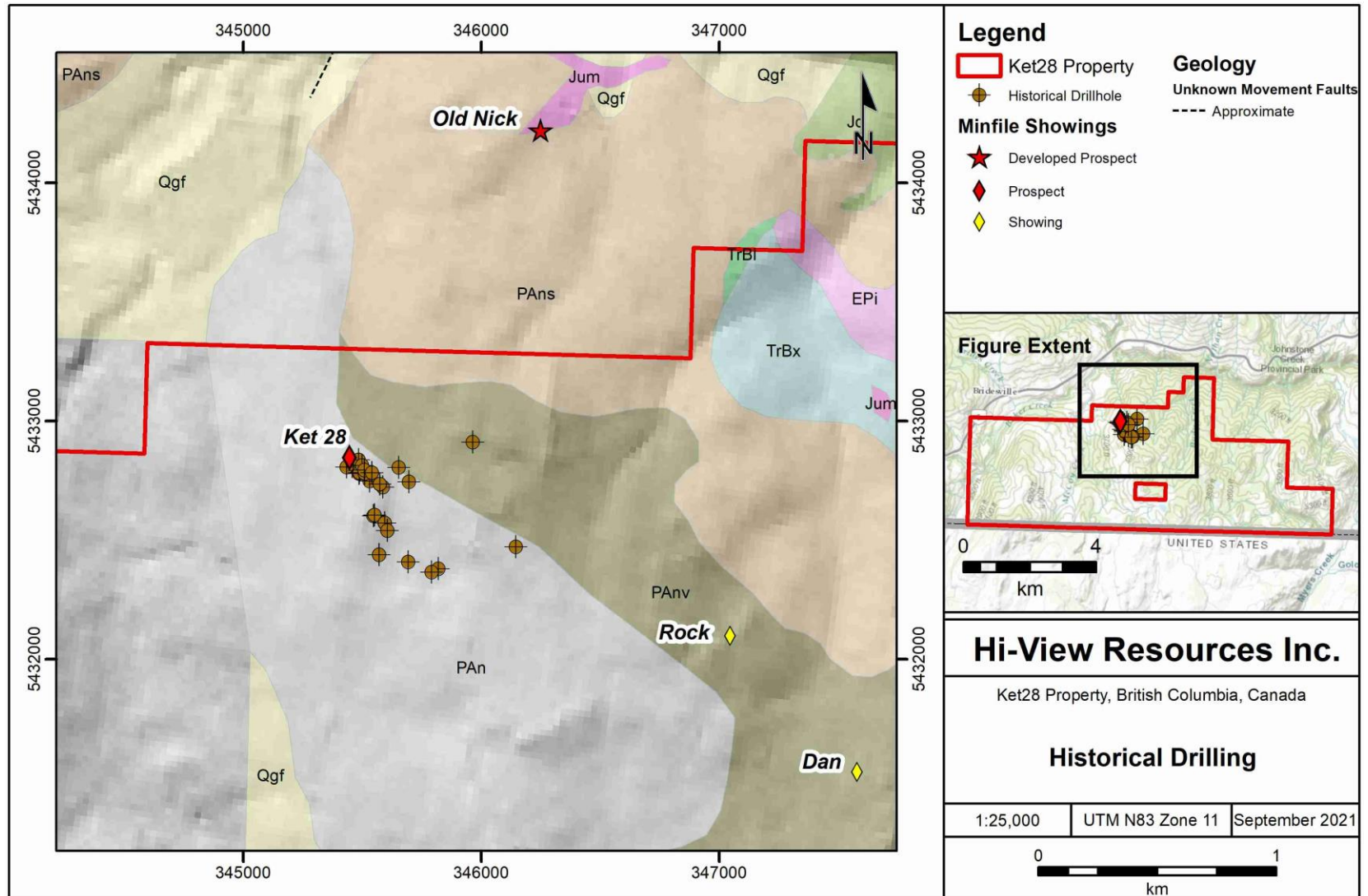


Figure 6.2. Historical drill collar locations contained in Hi-View’s database. A detailed geological legend is presented on the following page in Table 6.1.



**Table 6.1. Ket28 Property geological legend for Figure 6.2.**
**Stratigraphy**
**Quaternary**

Qgf Glacio-fluvial deposits

**Eocene Intrusive Rocks**

EPI Corell Intrusions: K-spar megacrystic granite, quartz monzonite

**Eocene Pentiction Group**

EPm Marron Formation: Andesite, trachyandesite, pyroxene-feldspar porphyry, sodic trachyte, minor phonolite and rhomb porphyry; lavas, minor intrusions, tuffs and volcanic sandstone

EPk White feldspathic and lithic sandstone and siltstone, arkose, arkosic conglomerate

**Jurassic Intrusive Rocks**

JgdMK Coarse biotite granodiorite with amphibolite xenoliths; feldspar porphyritic granodiorite; minor pegmatite and aplite

qd Grey, equigranular granodiorite

Jd Medium to coarse grained diorite to gabbro, pegmatitic diorite, fine grained chills, may be related to Nelson intrusions

Jum Pyroxenite, feldspar-pyroxenite, melano-gabbro, serpentinite, talc and soapstone; may contain magnetite and chlorite seams

**Triassic Brooklyn Formation**

TrBv Fragmental greenstone and related microdiorite

TrBI Limestone, calcareous sandstone and conglomerate, minor skarn

TrBx Chert breccia, minor tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, and maroon and green limestone

**Paleozoic (Exact Age undetermined)**

PAn Undivided: Metasediments or metavolcanics

PAns Predominantly metasediments: quartzite (metachert), argillaceous quartzite, black quartz-chlorite schist and phyllite, graphitic meta-argillite; minor limestone and greenstone

PAnv Predominantly metavolcanic aphanitic, massive to schistose greenstone, breccia, green quartz-chlorite-epidote+-sericite; minor quartzite and argillaceous metasediments

In 1989-90, Crownex Resources completed airborne magnetometer and Very Low-Frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) geophysical surveys over a large area east of Anarchist Mountain to the village of Rock Creek, BC. The airborne survey was followed up with grid-controlled geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys and geological mapping. Several target areas of quartz veins, breccia zones and silica replacement in argillite and phyllite lithologies, with anomalous gold values and disseminated pyrite, were identified associated with possible fault zones. In 1990, anomalous gold results from soil and rock samples were targeted by 7 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes, totalling 658 m. Drill intersections included several results of over 1 g/t Au with hole KT-1 returning 8.91 g/t Au over 6.1 m core length from 10.7 m depth (Miller and Kushner, 1991). The gold mineralization intersected in the drilling was associated with silicification, quartz veining, hematitic jasperoids, bright euhedral pyrite and possibly with light grey magnesite and/or bleaching. Magnetite was observed above the gold mineralization with subordinate pyrrhotite mineralization near the diorite intervals. The gold mineralization did not appear to be hosted within a consistent lithology (Miller and Kushner, 1991).

In 1993, Gold City Resources (Gold City) acquired the claims and continued to test the old workings with six percussion drillholes. Miller (1995) reported that the drill program was met with limited success as the program used Northspan Exploration's drill prototype, the Prospector Drill. The Prospector Drill lacked the air compressor capacity to lift drill cuttings out of the drillhole and did not have an effective cooling system to allow continuous drilling. However, significant results from the 1993 drill program reported in Miller (1994) included hole 93-1 which intersected 24.39 m core length averaging 1.9 g/t Au, and hole 93-6 which intersected 12.19 m core length averaging 1.4 g/t Au (as cited in Dufresne and Banas, 2013).

In 1994, Phoenix Gold Resources (Phoenix), in a joint venture with Gold City, conducted soil sampling, ground magnetics and rock chip sampling on the southern part of the claim block. A total of 110 soil samples were collected in the sampling program at 10 m spacings along lines spaced 10 m apart. The soil samples were sent to Chemex Laboratory Ltd. in Vancouver, BC, for gold analysis. The sampling program delineated two gold anomalies near the contact of a rhyodacite dyke and greenstone schist. The

anomalies were drill tested by three rotary percussion drillholes, totalling 213 m, from April to July 1994. The drill samples were collected at 1.5 m (5 ft) intervals and sent to Chemex Laboratory Ltd. in Vancouver, BC, for gold analysis. All three drillholes intersected greenstone schist and two of the drillholes intersected rhyodacite. Drillhole 94LIS1 returned 1.2 g/t Au over 1.5 m from 13.7 m depth and drillhole 94LIS2 returned 0.5 g/t Au over 1.5 m from 56 m depth. The gold mineralization was interpreted to be associated with quartz veining in the greenstone schist with mineralization occurring as euhedral pyrite with trace amounts of chalcopyrite (Miller and Hofmann, 1994).

On the northern part of the claim block, Phoenix conducted additional soil sampling, ground magnetics and induced polarization (IP) geophysical surveys which resulted in the identification of several drill targets. These were tested by rotary percussion drilling followed by NQ sized diamond drillholes. Drillhole 94RM1-2C intersected high grade gold in the vicinity of the historic KT-1 RC hole with 52.19 g/t Au over 3.35 m core length from 5.8 m depth and 3.02 g/t Au over 1.2 m core length from 11.9 m depth. The other two diamond holes also intersected significant gold with hole 94RM1-1C intersecting several gold bearing horizons including 1.8 m core length at 4.46 g/t Au from 12.5 m depth, 0.6 m core length at 8.67 g/t Au from 18.6 m depth and 3 m core length at 2.16 g/t Au from 94.8 m depth (Miller, 1994; 1997).

In 1995, Gold City, Phoenix and Orion International Mining Corp. assumed joint ownership of the Ket28 claims. In 1996, work on the Property included DEEP-EM Pulse EM, IP and ground magnetometer geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling, geological mapping and a diamond drill program. Only minor anomalies were delineated in the DEEP-EM Pulse EM survey. The IP and magnetometer survey identified a high chargeability/low resistivity anomaly on the north end of the survey grid. Soil sampling in the southeastern portion of the Property highlighted an anomalous area with sporadic gold concentrations of up to 65 ppb Au. Rock grab samples collected from a historical trench returned up to 76 ppb Au. The Property wide geological mapping and collection of silt and soil samples identified new barite occurrences but failed to identify significant gold mineralization. A total of 17 NQ sized diamond drillholes, totalling 1,809.9 m, were completed to verify historical results and to test old workings and newly defined anomalies. Five of the drillholes returned gold concentrations of greater than 2 g/t with the best assay result of 3.77 g/t Au over 4.3 m core length from 70.7 m depth returned from 96GH-17C (Miller, 1997). A petrographic examination was completed on fifteen samples of the 1996 drill core by Vancouver Petrographics on behalf of Gold City, Phoenix and Orion International Mining Corp. Vancouver Petrographics concluded that the pervasive and intense alteration of the core is of the appropriate mineralogy for mesothermal gold deposits. In addition, the secondary potassium feldspar alteration observed in thin section may suggest a proximal intrusive event (Miller, 1997).

In 1996-1997, First Point Capital completed a geochemical soil sampling program over a portion of the Rock Claims. The soil sampling program delineated several northwest trending barium anomalies and two barite outcrops within the grid area and showed a strong association between the barite and the argillite host rock (Miller, 1999). Concurrently, Orion International Minerals Ltd. (Orion) conducted trench work and core

drilling on two barite outcrops in the Rock Showing area. A total of 4 trenches were excavated and sampled with samples sent for trace element analysis and Specific Gravity determination. The Specific Gravity analyses of the trench samples range from 3.7 to 4.3 with lower Specific Gravity values resulting from the silica content of the samples. Additionally, Orion completed a total of 15 core holes, 4 BX sized and 11 NQ sized, for a total of 528.39 m of drilling. Drillhole 97LAP-9C intersected 0.63 m core length of barite at 32.9 m depth. Barite content in the drillholes ranged from 52.80% to 95.94% Ba (Miller, 1999).

Limited precious and base metal exploration was conducted at Ket28 after 1999 until Grizzly acquired the Property in 2009. The exploration conducted by Grizzly is detailed below in Section 9.

In 1999, R.E. Miller, P. Geo, of Matovich Mining completed geological mapping and geochemical rock chip sampling over 3 barite outcrops in the Rock Showing area. A total of six samples were collected across the approximate width of the observable barite at each outcrop and sent to Loring Laboratory in Calgary, Alberta, for Specific Gravity analysis. Specific Gravity ranged from 3.40 to 4.04 in the six chip samples (Miller, 1999). Miller (1999) concluded that the better grades and thicknesses of the barite outcrop are observed near to structural features such as faults and folds. Matovich Mining obtained the industrial mineral rights on the Rock Claims.

In 2003, Zena Mining Corp. (formerly Zena Capital Corp.) (Zena) acquired an option on the barite mineral rights of the Rock Claims from Byard Maclean. Zena has completed geological mapping, soil sampling, trenching and drilling on the Rock Claims. In 2003, 12 diamond holes were completed, totalling 203.79 m, and used to calculate an NI 43-101 compliant estimated measured resource of 5,800 tons of direct shipping barite with a specific gravity of greater than 4.2 and an estimated inferred resource of 4,340 tons with a specific gravity of 3.5 (Walton, 2003; Zena Mining Corp., 2021). In 2010-2012, Zena completed sampling and trenching at the B zone with seven samples returning between 75 to 92% barite (BC Minfile 082ESW256).

On November 23, 2017, Zena's listing was transferred from Tier 2 to NEX as Zena did not meet Continued Listing Requirements due to the LOI, which was considered a disposal of its property of merit (Zena Mining Corp., 2021). Additional information on barite exploration conducted by Zena from 2003 to 2017 is described in Zena Mining Corp (2021) and is available on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## 7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

A large portion of the background information for regional and local geology of the Ket28 Property comes from work performed on, and in the vicinity of the Property, by several companies and detailed by Dufresne and Banas (2013), with additional information added from mineral assessment reports sourced from the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report Database (ARIS), including Höy and Dunne (2001), Kregosky (1984), Kushner (1992), Lasmanis (1996), Meredith (1992), Miller (1997), O'Brien and Britten (1997), Pardy (2004), Schroeter et al. (1989), Schroeter and Pinsent (2000), Schroeter (2003) and Wolff et al. (2010). The author of this Technical Report has reviewed these sources and consider them to contain all of the relevant geological information regarding the Ket28 Property area.

### 7.1 Regional Geology

The Ket28 Property lies within the western half of the Boundary District of southern British Columbia and northern Washington State. The Boundary district is a highly mineralized area straddling the Canada - USA border. The district is centered on the Kettle River in south-central BC and the northeastern portion of Okanagan County and the northern portion of Ferry County in northeast Washington State and includes the historical Republic, Belcher, Rossland and Greenwood mining camps (Figure 7.1). Total reported gold production from the Republic, Belcher and Greenwood camps alone exceeds 6.68 million ounces of gold and 26.8 million ounces of silver. With the addition of the historical production from the Rossland camp, which has reported production of 2.78 million ounces of gold and 3.54 million ounces of silver, the total reported historical production for the district is more than 9.46 million ounces of gold and 30.3 million ounces of silver (see Tables 2a and 2c in Dufresne and Banas, 2013; Schroeter et al., 1989; Lasmanis, 1996; Schroeter and Pinsent, 2000; Höy and Dunne, 2001; Schroeter, 2003; Schroeter and Pardy, 2004; Wolff et al., 2010).

Several geologists have conducted mapping in the Boundary District over the last 65 years, including Little (1957, 1961, 1983), Parker and Calkins (1964), Monger (1968), Muessig (1967), Fyles (1984, 1990), Church (1980, 1986), Cheney and Rasmussen (1996), Church and Jones (1997), Höy and Dunne (1997), Cheney (1998), Nixon (2002), Höy and Jackaman (2005), Massey (2006, 2007a; b) and Massey and Duffy (2008a, 2008b). The geological setting across the entire Boundary District is similar; however, formational names vary throughout the district due to the size of the area and the large number of geologists involved in the mapping programs (Dufresne and Banas, 2013).

The Ket28 Property is situated within the Omineca belt of the Quesnellia terrane, which accreted to North America during the mid-Jurassic. The oldest rocks exposed in the area are Proterozoic to Paleozoic North American metamorphic basement rocks of the Grand Forks complex, found east of the Property and of the Okanagan complex (Monashee Gneiss), found just west of the Property. Post accretion, during the Eocene, these core complexes were most likely uplifted. They are separated from the overlying,

younger rocks by low-angle normal (detachment) faults related to an extensional event that yielded a series of prominent fault bounded grabens including the Okanagan, Rock Creek, Toroda, Republic and Rossland grabens (Figure 7.2). The Ket28 Property is situated within the southern extent of the Rock Creek Graben.

The oldest accreted rocks in the area are mid to late Paleozoic volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks of the Knob Hill Group and Attwood Group. On the Property the Knob Hill and Attwood Group rocks are undivided and collectively termed the Anarchist Group. The Knob Hill Group is Permo-Carboniferous, possibly as old as Devonian in age and is comprised of rocks dominantly of volcanic affinity, with mainly greenstones and massive and banded metacherts, along with lesser amounts of quartz chlorite schist, amphibolitic schists and gneisses, related intrusives, and argillite and limestone bands. The rocks have been affected by deformation and metamorphism causing recrystallization and the development of foliation. Unconformably overlying the Knob Hill rocks are sediments and volcanics of the Permian Attwood Group that consist mainly of sedimentary rocks including black argillite, sharpstone conglomerate, greywacke, limestone lenses and lesser metavolcanic units. Throughout the region, ultramafic rocks of the Mount Roberts Formation are found in discrete areas generally in spatial association with thrust and other fault zones. These groups are significantly folded, overturned and faulted. In the Republic area, splays or imbrications of the Chesaw thrust fault comprise several separate belts of serpentinite, listwanite and metagabbro and may have several local names in the Property area such as the Lind Creek, Mount Attwood and No. 7 faults (Dufresne and Banas, 2013).



Figure 7.1. Structural setting of the Boundary District

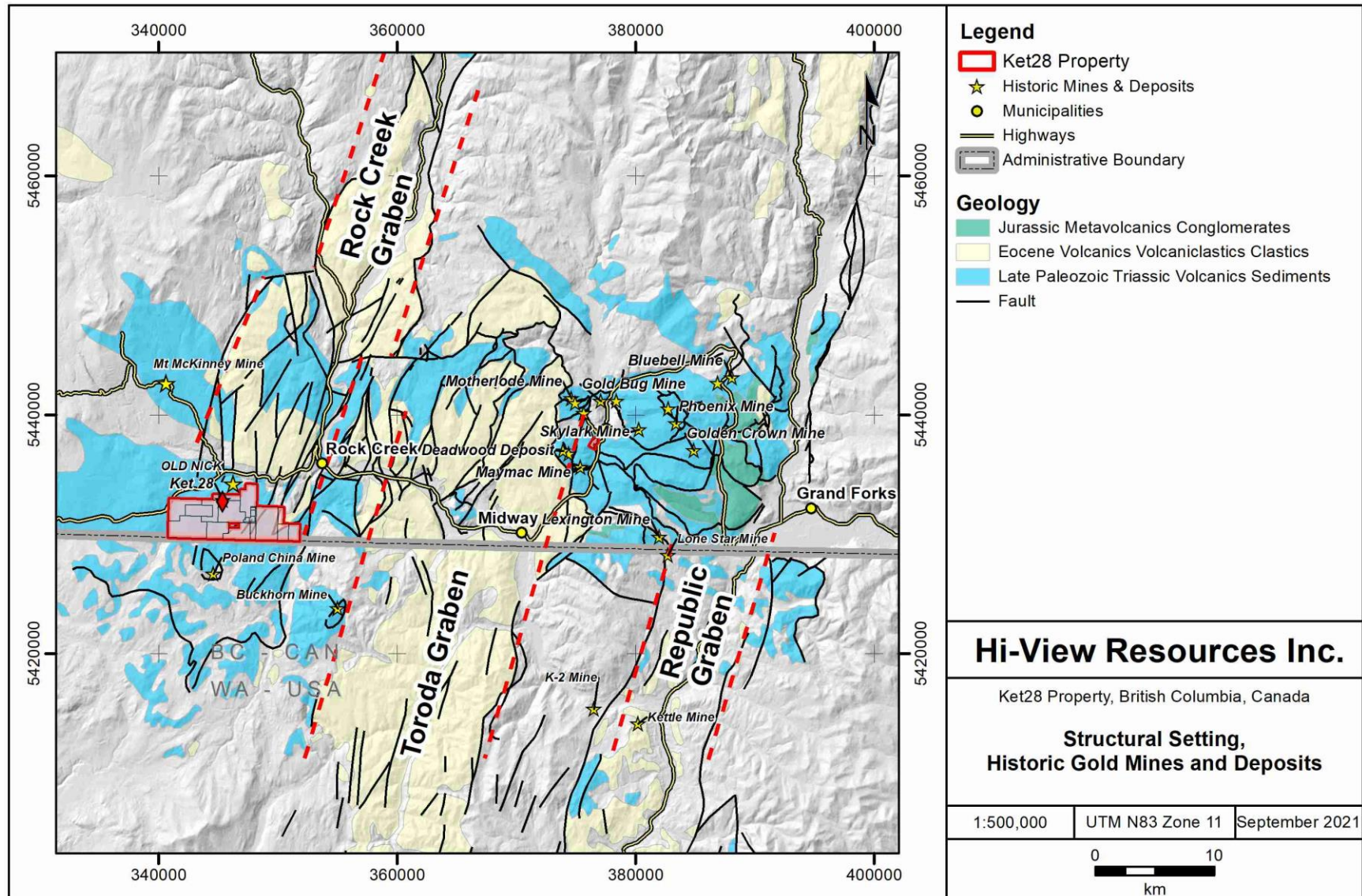
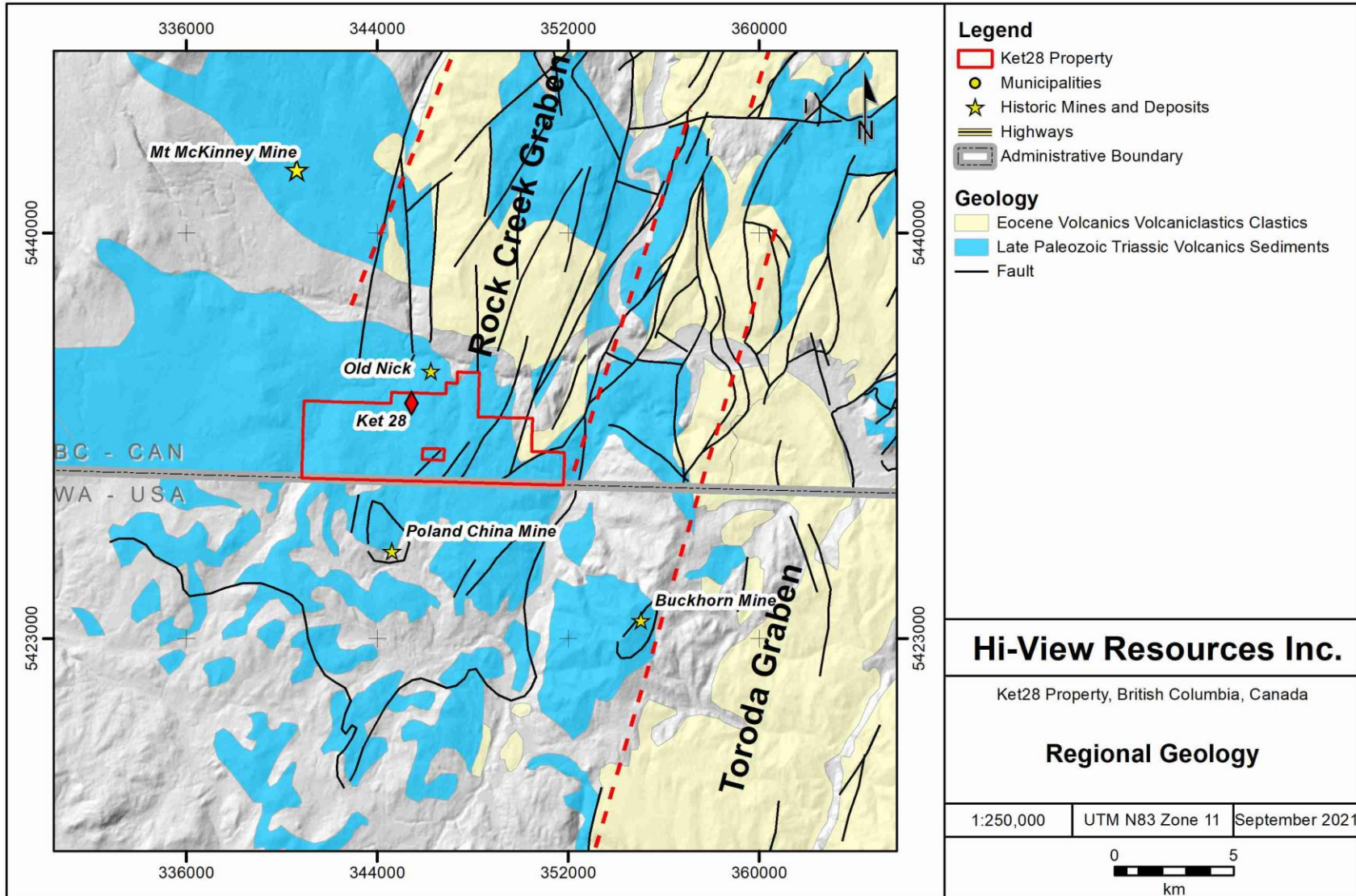


Figure 7.2. Regional geology of the Property area



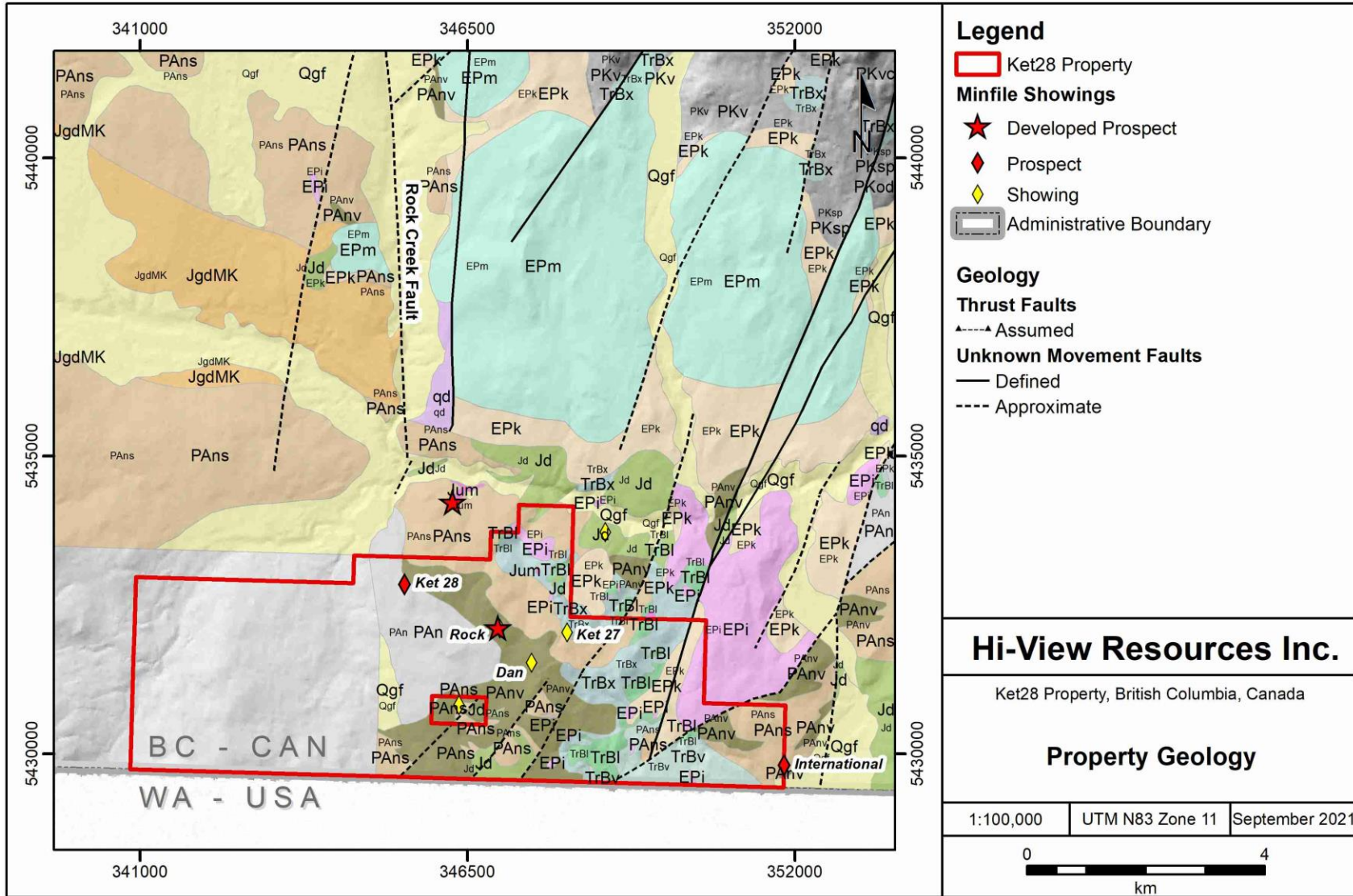
## 7.2 Property Geology

The local geology of the Ket28 Property is dominated by a metasedimentary and metavolcanic sequence of rocks belonging to the Permo-Triassic aged Anarchist Group. These rocks typically include greenstone, chlorite greenschist and argillite (Figure 7.3). The greenstones are found to be massive, layered or porphyritic, and are mildly to highly foliated. Regional chlorite retrograde alteration is pervasive, propylitic alteration is common and is usually associated with a mineral assemblage consisting of quartz and calcite. Magnetite and hematite are widespread and are locally very abundant. Locally disseminated hematite imparts a distinctive grey tone to the massive greenstones. The protoliths of the greenstones are likely volcanic flows, tuffs and porphyries of andesitic to basaltic composition (O'Brien and Britten, 1997). In the area of the Ket28 Showing, lithologies mainly consist of highly deformed and altered Paleozoic Anarchist Formation volcanic (mafic) and sedimentary rocks which contain 2-15% sulphides (mainly pyrite). The quartzite is highly fractured and silicified and contains minor serpentinite. These quartzite and serpentinite units are also host the Old Nick nickel ore body which occurs approximately 800 m to the north of the Property boundary (Figure 7.3).

North-south, north-east and north-west faulting is present in the area. The north trending faults form the edges of the Rock Creek graben system and control the structural fabric of the Property area (Walton, 2003). A north-south trending fault zone is interpreted by previous explorers to dissect the Property just to the west of the Ket28 Showing. Within and adjacent to this north-south trending fault zone, argillites, siltstone, cherts and metavolcanics are highly foliated and locally fractured. To the west of this north-south trending fault zone, dark green to black greenstones with minor disseminated magnetite appear to be the predominant rock type. To the east propylitic greenstones predominate with locally abundant magnetite outcrop (Miller, 1997).

The western portion of the Property is comprised of metasediments and metavolcanics including greenstone, amphibolite, calcsilicates and paragneiss of the Anarchist Group, and intruded by Nelson intrusions including diorite, quartz diorite and granodiorite and a number of hypabyssal porphyritic Eocene Coryell intrusions (Figure 7.3). Alteration tends to be reflected by the presence of garnets, silicification, clays, limonite, hematite, chlorite and graphite. Associated sulphides include pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite (Meredith, 1992).

Figure 7.3. Property geology. A detailed geological legend is presented on the following page in Table 7.1.



**Table 7.1. Ket28 Property geological legend for Figure 7.3.**

<p><b>Quaternary</b></p> <p><b>Qgf</b> Glacio-fluvial deposits</p> <p><b>Eocene</b></p> <p><b>Penticton Group</b></p> <p><b>EPI</b> Coryell Intrusions: K-spar megacrystic granite, quartz monzonite</p> <p><b>EPm</b> Marron Formation: Andesite, trachyandesite, pyroxene-feldspar porphyry, sodic trachyte, minor phonolite and rhomb porphyry; lavas, minor intrusions, tuffs and volcanic sandstone</p> <p><b>EPk</b> White feldspathic and lithic sandstone and siltstone, arkose, arkosic conglomerate</p> <p><b>EPs</b> Stratiform Units - Volcaniclastic and arkosic sediments (Kettle River fm); Flows of andesite, trachyte and phonolite (Marron fm).</p> <p><b>Cretaceous</b></p> <p><b>Nelson Plutonic Rocks</b></p> <p><b>JgdMK</b> coarse biotite granodiorite with amphibolite xenoliths; feldspar porphyritic granodiorite; minor pegmatite and aplite</p> <p><b>JgdMB</b> Grey, medium to coarse equigranular granodiorite</p> <p><b>qd</b> Grey equigranular granodiorite</p> <p><b>Jgr</b> Granite or granodiorite</p> <p><b>Jd</b> Medium to coarse diorite to gabbro, pegmatitic diorite, fine grained chills, may be related to Nelson Intrusions</p> <p><b>Jum</b> Pyroxenite, feldspar-pyroxenite, melano-gabbro, serpentinite, talc and soapstone; may contain magnetite and chlorite seams</p>	<p><b>Jurassic</b></p> <p>Lexington Intrusions</p> <p><b>qfp</b> Pyroxenite, hornblende-pyroxenite, peridotite, serpentinite</p> <p><b>Triassic</b></p> <p>Brooklyn Formation</p> <p><b>TrBv</b> Fragmental greenstone and related microdiorite</p> <p><b>TrBI</b> Limestone, calcareous sandstone and conglomerate, minor skarn</p> <p><b>TrBx</b> Chert breccia, minor tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, and maroon and green limestone cobble conglomerate</p> <p><b>Age Unknown</b></p> <p><b>?Prog</b> Orthogneiss: grey biotite-feldspar-quartz diorite to granodiorite gneiss, pink to grey, coarse grained K-spar augen gneiss; unfoliated leucogranite</p> <p><b>Carboniferous or Permian</b></p> <p><b>Knob Hill Group</b></p> <p><b>PK</b> Undivided</p> <p><b>PKc</b> Chert, grey argillite, siliceous greenstone and minor limestone</p> <p><b>PKvc</b> Interbedded PKv and PKc</p> <p><b>PKv</b> Greenstone, pillow lava and breccia, amphibolite and minor limestone</p> <p><b>PKsp</b> Serpentinite and listwanite</p> <p><b>PKsd</b> Interbedded PKod and PKsp</p> <p><b>PKod</b> Old Diorite (Greenland Gabbro) complex-coarse to fine grained hornblende diorite laced with felspathic veinlets</p>	<p><b>Paleozoic (Exact Age Undetermined)</b></p> <p><b>Anarchist Schist</b></p> <p><b>PAn</b> Undivided: Metasediments or metavolcanics</p> <p><b>PAns</b> Predominantly metasediments: quartzite (metachert), argillaceous quartzite, black quartz-chlorite schist and phyllite, graphitic meta-argillite; minor limestone and greenstone</p> <p><b>PAnv</b> Predominantly metavolcanic: aphanitic, massive to schistose greenstone, breccia, green quartz-chlorite-epidote+-sericite; minor quartzite and argillaceous metasediments</p> <p><b>PAnd</b> "Mighty White Dolomite" fine to medium, equigranular white dolomite, minor dark grey-green chloritic dykes and chlorite-epidote skarn</p>
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### 7.3 Mineralization

The Ket28 Showing, located in the north central region of the Property (Figure 7.3), is underlain by Carboniferous to Permian Anarchist Group (amphibolite, greenstone, quartzite, chert, chlorite schist and minor marble) rocks (BC Minfile 082ESW210). The Anarchist Group is intruded by Middle Jurassic-Cretaceous Nelson plugs, dykes and sills including biotite granodiorite, quartz diorite and granite. The Ket28 Showing is a northwest trending zone of gold mineralization which has been identified over a strike length of greater than 500 m, a width of approximately 100 m, with multiple near flat lying zones intersected from surface to a depth of approximately 200 m. The northwestern end of the Ket28 showing is also proximal to a major N-S break in the airborne magnetic data and interpreted N-S structure that corresponds to the projected southern extent of the Rock Creek Fault. The Ket28 mineralization and associated alteration and veining is fault controlled and superimposed on Anarchist Group metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. Mineralization occurs in discontinuous pods of matrix supported, brecciated quartz veins with pyrite along the fault zone. In addition, pyrite, hematite and magnesite occur with silicification and bleaching alteration in the greenstone and diorite. Local abundant magnetite and pyrrhotite occur above the gold mineralization near the diorite (BC Minfile 082ESW210). A RC drillhole yielded 8.91 g/t Au over 6.1 m (BC Minfile 082ESW210; Miller and Kushner, 1991) and later diamond drilling intersected 3.35 m core length of

52.22 g/t Au (BC Minfile 082ESW210). Drilling by Grizzly Discoveries in 2009 and 2010 returned up to 2.77 g/t Au over 11 m core length and 8.75 g/t Au over 3 m core length, including 11.90 g/t Au over 2 m core length. Significant results from drilling completed in 2020 at the Ket28 Showing include 0.92 g/t Au over 14 m core length, including 4.53 g/t Au over 2 m from drillhole 20KT14 and 0.48 g/t Au over 11.84 m core length, including 3.6 g/t Au over 1 m from drillhole 20KT13. Other key intersections include 1.59 g/t Au over 17.8 m core length, including 7.37 g/t Au over 3.08 m from drillhole 20KT02 and 0.77 g/t Au over 31 m core length, including 1.42 g/t Au over 11.5 m from drillhole 20KT04.

The style of gold mineralization at Ket28 has been compared to the skarn mineralization observed at the Buckhorn Mine located 13 km southeast of the claim block (Miller and Kushner, 1991). However, mineralization at Ket28 may or may not be related to skarn processes, as it appears to be structurally controlled and could be related to Mesozoic or Tertiary epithermal/hydrothermal processes and alteration.

Southeast of the Ket28 Showing, the Rock (Lapine Barite), Dan and Ket27 showings are found within similar geology as Ket28 (Figure 7.3). The Rock is a developed prospect which is a high-grade barite horizon within Anarchist metasediments (BC Minfile 082ESW256). At the Dan showing, two rock samples from serpentinite assayed 1.355% nickel (Ni) and 0.052% chromium (Cr), and 1.380% Ni and 0.048% Cr (BC Minfile 082ESW168; Kushner, 1992). Minor magnesite skarn and lenses of barite also occur at the Dan showing. The Ket27 showing is a mineralized shear zone, striking 065° and dipping 75° southeast, hosting vuggy quartz-calcite cemented argillite breccia with trace sulphides (pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena) (BC Minfile 082ESW201). A trench sampling program in 1991 returned 4 g/t Au and 0.39% copper (Cu) from 1.6 m chip sample 91KT27:D89R (BC Minfile 082ESW201; Kushner, 1992).

The International (L.1877S) prospect located on the southeastern edge of the claim block, is hosted in Carboniferous to Permian Anarchist Group rocks consisting of argillite, quartzite, limestone and greenstone (BC Minfile 082ESW227) (Figure 3). South of the area, a small granite stock related to the Nelson intrusion is host to a large 0.5 to 2 m wide quartz vein mineralized with pyrite and marcasite (BC Minfile 082ESW227). Smaller (20 to 75 cm wide) quartz veins are found within the metasediments of the Anarchist group and contain pyrite and galena. Chip sampling was completed over 75 cm of a quartz vein found in an abandoned adit. One sample, taken from the center of the vein yielded 6.07 g/t Au, 39.8 g/t silver (Ag) and 0.18% lead (Pb) while another sample near the edge of the vein yielded 6.07 g/t Au and 37.4 g/t Ag (BC Minfile 082ESW227; Kregosky, 1984).

## 8 Deposit Types

Given the variety and complex geology and structural settings observed, the Property has demonstrated potential to host a number of styles of mineralization. The Ket28 Property is being explored for skarn, mesothermal vein type, intrusion related and porphyry and related epithermal style mineralization. Brecciated quartz veins with gold mineralization and quartz veins with associated gold, silver and lead mineralization are observed at the Ket28 Showing and the International prospect (situated on the southeastern border of the Property), respectively. Mineralization at the Ket28 Showing is hosted on the northwestern edge of a 2 km x 2 km wide magnetic anomaly, with chlorite, sericite, and epidote alteration observed in drill core. Breccia bodies, mineralized quartz veins and alteration assemblages with epidote, chlorite and sericite may suggest the presence of a nearby porphyry system.

These deposit types are summarized in the following sub-sections. The information on the types of deposits being explored for at the Property has been sourced and compiled from Ash and Alldrick (1996), Caron (2005; 2006d), Church (1986), Dufresne and Banas (2013), Fifiarek et al. (1996), Gelber (2000), Hedenquist et al. (2000), Höy and Dunne (2001), Huakan International Mining Inc. (2005), Kinross Gold Corporation (2012), Lasmanis (1996), Muessig (1967), Nixon (2002), Nixon and Archibald (2002), Panteleyev (1996a,b), Ray (1995; 1998), Seraphim et al. (1995), Sillitoe (2010), Tschauder (1986; 1989), Wolff et al. (2010) and BC Minfile 082ESE020 .

### 8.1 Skarn (Copper, Gold)

Skarns form as a result of alteration of country-rocks (typically carbonate) by high temperature, mildly acidic fluids of magmatic origin. These fluids dissolve carbonates thereby forming space for development of calc-silicate mineral assemblages. Formation fluids are typically low-CO<sub>2</sub> and saline (10-50 wt% NaCl). The depth and temperature for the formation of skarn deposits is variable, ranging from one to several kilometres depth and 400-700°C respectively.

Most economic skarns are classified as calcic exoskarns. Exoskarns form as a result of replacement of the country rock, as opposed to the endoskarn which forms within the intrusive body providing the formation fluids. Development of the exoskarn occurs predominantly where the main fluid flow is outwards from the intrusion. These economic calcic exoskarns may be enriched in iron (Fe), Cu, Ag, lead (Pb), molybdenum (Mo), tungsten (W), tin (Sn), Au, arsenic (As), uranium (U), rare earth elements (REE), fluorine (F) and boron (B). Furthermore, ore minerals present in calcic exoskarn deposits are: Scheelite (CaWO<sub>4</sub>), Wolframite (Fe,MnWO<sub>4</sub>), Cassiterite (SnO<sub>2</sub>), Magnetite (Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>), Base metal sulphides (ie: FeS<sub>2</sub>, Fe<sub>1-x</sub>S, CuFeS<sub>2</sub>), and Au.

The igneous events associated with skarn deposits may include sills, dikes, or stocks of varying compositions. Deposits may form as disseminated grains within the host rock, irregular lenses, tabular ore bodies, or localized along fractures, folds, faults and sill-dike margins. The most common tectonic setting gold - copper skarns occur are where

Andean-type plutons intrude older continental-margin carbonate sequences. However, in British Columbia, these gold-copper skarns have been found to be associated with oceanic island arc plutonism. Also specific to British Columbia is the age of these gold copper skarns, which typically finds them to be Early-Middle Jurassic in age (Ray, 1995; 1998).

Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusive activity into limestone and limey sediments is the source of several of the gold and copper-gold skarn deposits found within the Boundary District. Typically, these deposits are hosted within the Triassic Brooklyn Formation. Examples of this type of deposit include the Buckhorn Mountain Mine near Chesaw, Washington, the historic Phoenix deposit 6 km east of Greenwood, and the Motherlode Sunset and Greyhound deposits 3 km west of Greenwood. Historic production from Phoenix is 27 million tonnes at 0.9% Cu and 1.12 g/t Au and from Motherlode is 4.2 million tonnes at 0.8% Cu and 1.3 g/t Au (Church, 1986).

## **8.2 Mesothermal Quartz Veins with Gold (+Silver, Lead, Zinc) including Serpentinite Association**

Mesothermal quartz vein hosted gold deposits are formed within deep transcrustal fault zones in response to terrane collision. These transcrustal fault zones occur at depths of 6 to 12 km in the brittle-ductile transition zone at pressures between 1 to 3 kilobars and temperatures from 200 ° to 400 °C. Gold bearing mesothermal veins appear to form after compression and transpression events related to accretion of oceanic terranes during the post-Middle Jurassic, such as the collision of terranes in the Cordilleran Orogen of Western Canada (Ash & Alldrick, 1996). These major structures act as conduits for CO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O-rich (5-30 mol% CO<sub>2</sub>), low salinity (<3 wt% NaCl) aqueous fluids, with high Au, Ag, As (+/- antimony (Sb), tellurium (Te), W, Mo) and low Cu, Pb, zinc (Zn) metal contents. Gold is deposited at crustal levels within and near the brittle-ductile transition zone with deposition caused by sulphidation (the loss of H<sub>2</sub>S due to pyrite deposition) primarily as a result of fluid-wallrock reactions.

In more competent lithologies, tabular fissure veins are the primary deposit form. In contrast, less competent lithologies tend to form veinlets and stringers which form stockworks as the primary deposit form. Mineralized splays typically show the most complex structure, with evidence for multiple episodes of veining and deformation. Structurally, rocks under these conditions deform plastically when strained slowly, but fracture brittlely during rapid deformation, such as during seismogenic fault slippage (i.e., shear zones at these depths display both brittle and ductile deformation features). Often, the largest concentrations Au are found near the intersection of quartz veins with serpentinitized or ultramafic rocks. Serpentinite bodies can also be used to delineate favourable regional structures (Ash and Alldrick, 1996).

Mesothermal quartz veins hosting gold-silver mineralization in the region are often related to the Cretaceous-Jurassic Nelson intrusives. Veins may be found within the intrusives or within the adjacent country rock. Examples include historic Camp McKinney, gold bearing quartz veins, hosted primarily by the Permo-Triassic Anarchist Group greenstones, quartzite, chert and limestone. Past production at historic Camp McKinney



was 124,452 tonnes at an average grade of 20.39 g/t Au (with minor lead, zinc and silver). This production was primarily from one near vertical quartz vein, with an average thickness of about one metre and mined over a strike length of approximately 750 m (BC Minfile 082ESW020).

A number of gold deposits within the Boundary District are associated with massive sulphide and/or quartz/calcite veins within structurally emplaced serpentinite bodies along regional fault zones. Known ore bodies have traditionally been small, but often very high grade. On the Lexington - Lonestar property, located to the 30 km to the east of the Property, Merit Mining Corp. released a NI 43-101 compliant Indicated Resource of 329,000 tonnes grading 8.3 g/t Au and 1.3% Cu or 11.3 g/t Au equivalent, at a cut-off of 6 g/t Au equivalent for the Grenoble Zone (Huakan International Mining Inc., 2005). Mineralization on the Athelstan-Jackpot and Golden Crown properties southeast of Phoenix (partially on the consolidated Grizzly property Overlander claim block), the Snowshoe property west of Phoenix, the California mine near Republic and the Morning Star mine near Danville are similarly associated with serpentinite.

### **8.3 Epithermal Quartz Veins and Gold along Eocene Structures (Low Sulphidation Epithermal Gold-Silver)**

Epithermal quartz veins occur at depths varying from surficial to approximately one kilometre and can be formed during any age. These deposits can be hosted by volcanic or sedimentary sequences and may also occur in orogenic terranes. Thus, this deposit may be hosted by varying lithologies which implies that there is a low genetic relationship to the country rock. An important characteristic of the country rock however is its permeability because this will have a major effect on fluid flow. Low sulphidation epithermal deposits are most commonly found in younger geological units due to difficulties in preservation, making Archean deposits extremely rare. Low sulphidation is derived from near-neutral, bisulfide-bearing fluids sourced by groundwater circulation. Alteration is characterized by a Quartz-Adularia-Carbonate-Sericite assemblage. Epithermal quartz veins are commonly associated with rhyolitic rock and form approximately one million years after the magmatic system has finished. High Ag/Au ratios with variable concentrations of Cu, and anomalous Mo, W, Mn, F and Se are typical of low sulphidation epithermal deposits. Mineralization is marked by open-space filling ore textures and is generally associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal to geothermal systems. The ore minerals present in this deposit are Pyrite ( $\text{FeS}_2$ ), Electrum (Au, Ag), Au, Ag, Chalcopyrite ( $\text{CuFeS}_2$ ), Sphalerite ((Zn, Fe)S), Galena (PbS) and Argentite ( $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$ ) (Panteleyev, 1996a,b).

South of the Property, the Republic district in Washington State has produced more than 3.5 million ounces of gold, at an average grade of close to 17 g/t Au from Eocene-aged low sulphidation epithermal veins as of today (Lasmanis, 1996; Wolff et al., 2010). The veins formed in a hot spring environment before the deposition of the Oligocene Klondike Mountain Formation and after deposition of the Sanpoil (Marron) volcanics (Tschauder, 1986, 1989; Muessig, 1967). Erosion has taken place on many areas of the Klondike Mountain Formation, exposing or removing the paleosurface; however, a

number of the Republic deposits are blind deposits beneath post mineral sediments of the Klondike Mountain Formation. In the Republic district, mineralization extends to depths up to 500 m and can reach a maximum length of 180 m. The contact of the Sanpoil volcanics hosts the region's epithermal veins grading into stockwork zones capped by silicified breccias with disseminated pyrite and low grade gold values. Gold and sulphide mineralization is also associated with both high and low angle Tertiary faults. A number of epithermal deposits have been discovered in the Republic and Curlew areas (i.e., Golden Eagle, Kettle, K2, Emanuel Creek, Emanuel North (Fifarek et al., 1996; Gelber, 2000; Kinross Gold Corp., 2012). The Emanuel Creek vein near Curlew is a 'blind' vein discovery, under an average 1,250 ft of post- mineral cover, with grades of up to 1.3 oz/t Au over widths in excess of 100 ft (Kinross Gold Corp., 2003).

#### **8.4 Jurassic Alkalic Intrusives with Copper, Gold, Silver and/or Platinum Group Element Mineralization**

Alkalic-type deposits are a form of low sulphidation epithermal deposits that are typically associated with alkali intrusive/extrusive complexes. The veins and mineralized breccias are characterized by Quartz-Fluorite-Carbonate-Adularia-Roscoelite assemblages, with minor sericitic or roscoelitic wallrock alteration. The ore found in Alkalic-type deposits commonly have low Ag/Au ratios with anomalous concentrations of base metals, Sb, Hg, F, Ba, and locally platinum group elements. Ore minerals include Electrum (Au, Ag), Au-Ag-Tellurides and base metal sulphides. In addition to these ore minerals, the occurrence of fluorite, roscoelite and tellurides are distinctive of this particular deposit. Roscoelite, if present, is important to this typical deposit as it is a strong gold indicator mineral. Telluride-bearing vein and breccia systems develop late in the history of alkali intrusive complexes, and ore fluids are low temperature (<200 °C) and low salinity (0-10 wt% NaCl). Furthermore, these intrusives are broadly related to subduction and the fluids often contain significant content of gases such as CO<sub>2</sub>.

Copper-gold and copper-silver-gold-PGE (platinum group element) mineralization is hosted within Jurassic-aged alkalic intrusives in the Boundary District, where there is a strong spatial association between Jurassic thrust faults and alkalic intrusions. Grizzly's Sappho property hosts an example of this style of mineralization represented by a low-grade copper-gold-silver-PGE-molybdenum porphyry system hosted in a Jurassic quartz feldspar porphyry intrusion (Dufresne and Banas, 2013). Near the town of Midway, BC, 25 km east of the Ket28 Property, the Sappho showings are host to Jurassic aged syenite and pyroxenite with massive to semi-massive chalcopyrite-magnetite-pyrite and PGE mineralization with associated gold and silver (Caron, 2005; Nixon, 2002; Nixon and Archibald, 2002; Dufresne and Banas, 2013). Near Rosslund, 5.5 million tonnes of ore grading 16 g/t Au has been produced from 20 veins located in an area of approximately 1200 by 600 m. These veins are related to the Jurassic aged Rosslund monzonite, described as parallel, en echelon, gold bearing massive pyrrhotite-pyrite- chalcopyrite and quartz veins (Höy and Dunne, 2001). Gold bearing massive sulphide veins on the Golden Crown property near Phoenix and at the Wild Rose zone on the Wild Rose property have similarities to Rosslund style veins (Caron, 2006d).

## 8.5 Porphyry-style Deposit

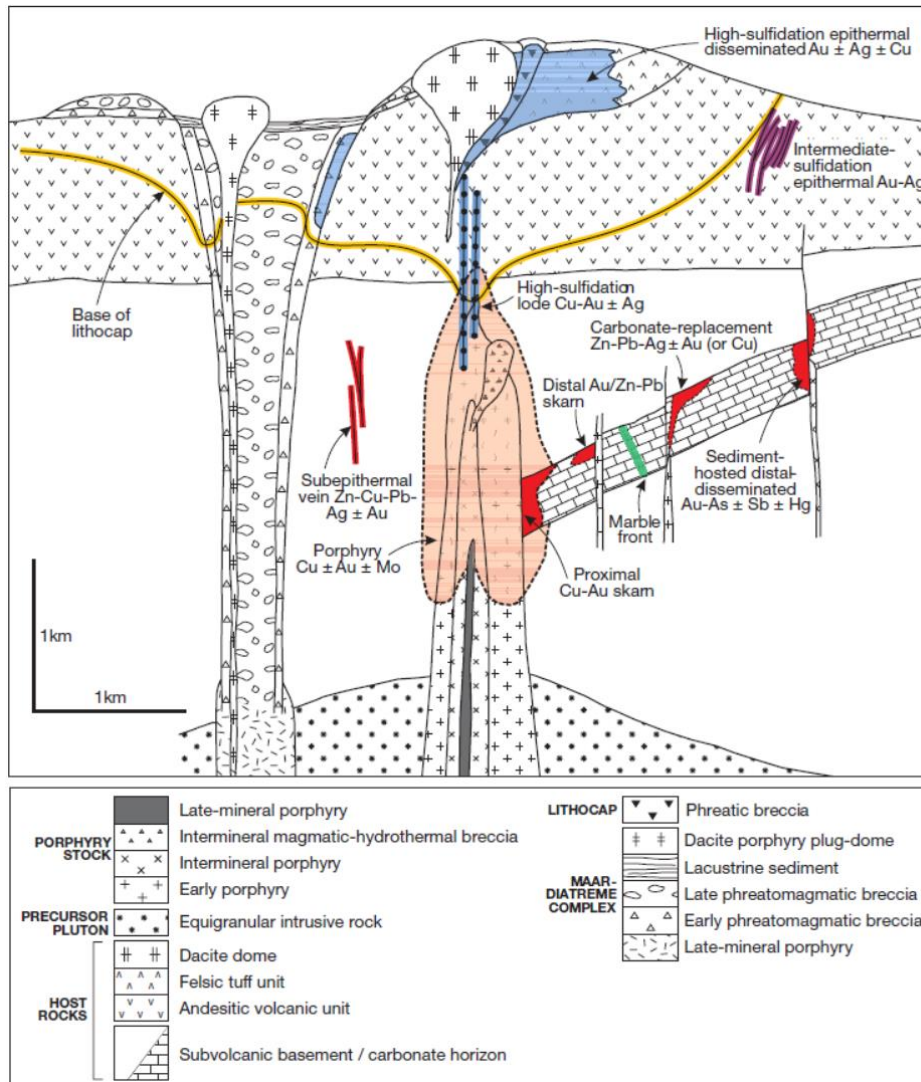
Porphyry systems are generally described as relatively deep, (paleodepth of approximately 1 km - 6 km) low grade, and high tonnage deposits composed of mineralization sourced from fluid-rich porphyry intrusive rocks. These magmas typically form during active subduction or in post-subduction environments underneath of volcanic arcs and are classified based generative magma chemistries ranging from alkalic to calc-alkalic systems. Alkaline porphyry systems are typically more Cu-Au rich and calc-alkaline porphyries are more Cu-Mo rich that follows the classic porphyry system model.

Alteration halos surrounding porphyry deposits can extend up to several kms away from the porphyry center and are characteristic of this deposit type. Alteration in porphyry systems is governed by the temperature and pH of the fluids as they migrate away from the porphyry center. Alteration within and immediately around the porphyry intrusive is potassic alteration with potassium feldspar, shreddy biotite, and actinolite alteration of the country rocks and the host porphyry where the system is at the maximum pressure and temperature. As the fluids migrate away from the porphyry center, they cool and form alteration assemblages dominated by sericite and sericite-chlorite alteration. The outer portions of the porphyry system often show chlorite-epidote-carbonate (propylitic) extending kms away from the mineralized porphyry center. As the system collapses and shuts down, meteoric waters will form argillic alteration on the surface. Fluids that migrate to the surface will generally become more acidic due the change in pressure and advanced argillic alteration and lithocap environment will form above the porphyry intrusion.

Mineralization in porphyry systems is generally low-grade Cu-Mo-Au mineralization hosted in veins, veinlets, and breccias generated from fluids released from the porphyry intrusion. Primary mineralization can consist of bornite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Systems that have been subject to erosion can experience supergene enrichment where the sulphide ore minerals are changed to Cu oxides such as malachite, azurite and chrysocolla.

Porphyry and epithermal deposits are genetically linked to evolving fluids and heat released from rising plumes of crystalizing magma, typically generated in and around active subduction or post-subduction environments (Figure 8.1). The temperature and pH of these fluids evolve as they migrate away from the intrusive center, giving rise to the characteristic alteration, textures, and mineralization observed in porphyry and epithermal systems (Hedenquist et al., 2000, Sillitoe, 2010).

Figure 8.1. Conceptual model of the porphyry and epithermal systems. From: Sillitoe (2010).



## 9 Exploration

Hi-View has not completed any surface exploration at Ket28. Exploration completed by Grizzly from 2009 to 2020 has included rock, soil and heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) stream sediment sampling and heli-borne and ground geophysical surveying and drilling. A large portion of the following information on Grizzly's 2009 to 2011 surface exploration programs has been sourced from Dufresne and Banas (2013) and Dufresne and Schoeman (2014). The author has reviewed these sources and consider them to contain all the relevant information regarding the exploration programs conducted in the Property area from 2009 to 2011. A summary of the exploration excluding drilling completed by Grizzly from 2009 to 2011 is presented in Table 9.1.

**Table 9.1. Ket28 Grizzly Resources Inc. exploration summary**

KET28 Claim Group	2009	2010	2011	2020	Total
Rock Samples	84	157	204	7	452
Soil Samples	-	-	396	-	396
HMC Samples	-	1	6	-	7
Magnetic (Mag) Line Km's	27.9	-	-	-	27.9
HLEM Line Km's	4.23	-	13	-	17.23
IP Line Km's	-	-	12.8	-	12.8

### 9.1 2009-2020 Surface Sampling

From 2009 to 2020, Grizzly collected a total of 452 rock samples, 396 soil samples and 7 HMC stream sediment samples in the Ket28 Property area (Table 9.1). The results of the surface sampling conducted from 2009 to 2020 are illustrated in Figures 9.1 and 9.2.

During 2009, 84 rock samples were collected throughout the central-northern portion of the claim block near the Ket28 Showing (Figure 9.1; Tables 9.2). Seven samples yielded values greater than 1 g/t Au up to a maximum of 53.2 g/t Au. Rock grab sample 09BMP095 was collected from a historical trench at the Ket28 target area and consisted of quartzite with disseminated pyrite and yielded values of 53.2 g/t Au and 15.7 g/t Ag. Roughly 3.3 km southeast of the Ket28 Showing, road cut sampling yielded up to 0.335 g/t Au, with follow-up sampling in 2010 returning 0.575 g/t Au in the same road cut, as well as 1.69 g/t Au from a metasediment outcrop situated approximately 1.67 km east of the road cut.

In 2010, one HMC stream sediment sample was collected from a stream on the northern portion of the claim block which yielded one grain of visible gold. A total of 157 rock samples were collected from the eastern half of the claim block in the eastern Ket28 area to follow-up some of the airborne geophysical anomalies identified in the 2009 survey. Sample 10DCP101 was collected from a metasediment outcrop in the southeast region of the claim block and returned 1.69 g/t Au.

Exploration in 2011 consisted of soil sampling at the Ket28 Showing and HMC and rock sampling in the eastern half of the Property. Five HMC samples collected in the southeast corner of the claim block in the Ket East area all yielded visible gold grains with the one sample returning 12 grains of visible gold. Additional HMC sampling at the northeast edge of the claim block yielded two samples with 36 and 40 grains of visible gold (Figures 9.1 and 9.2).

**Table 9.2. Ket28 rock sampling significant results (from Dufresne and Banas, 2013)**

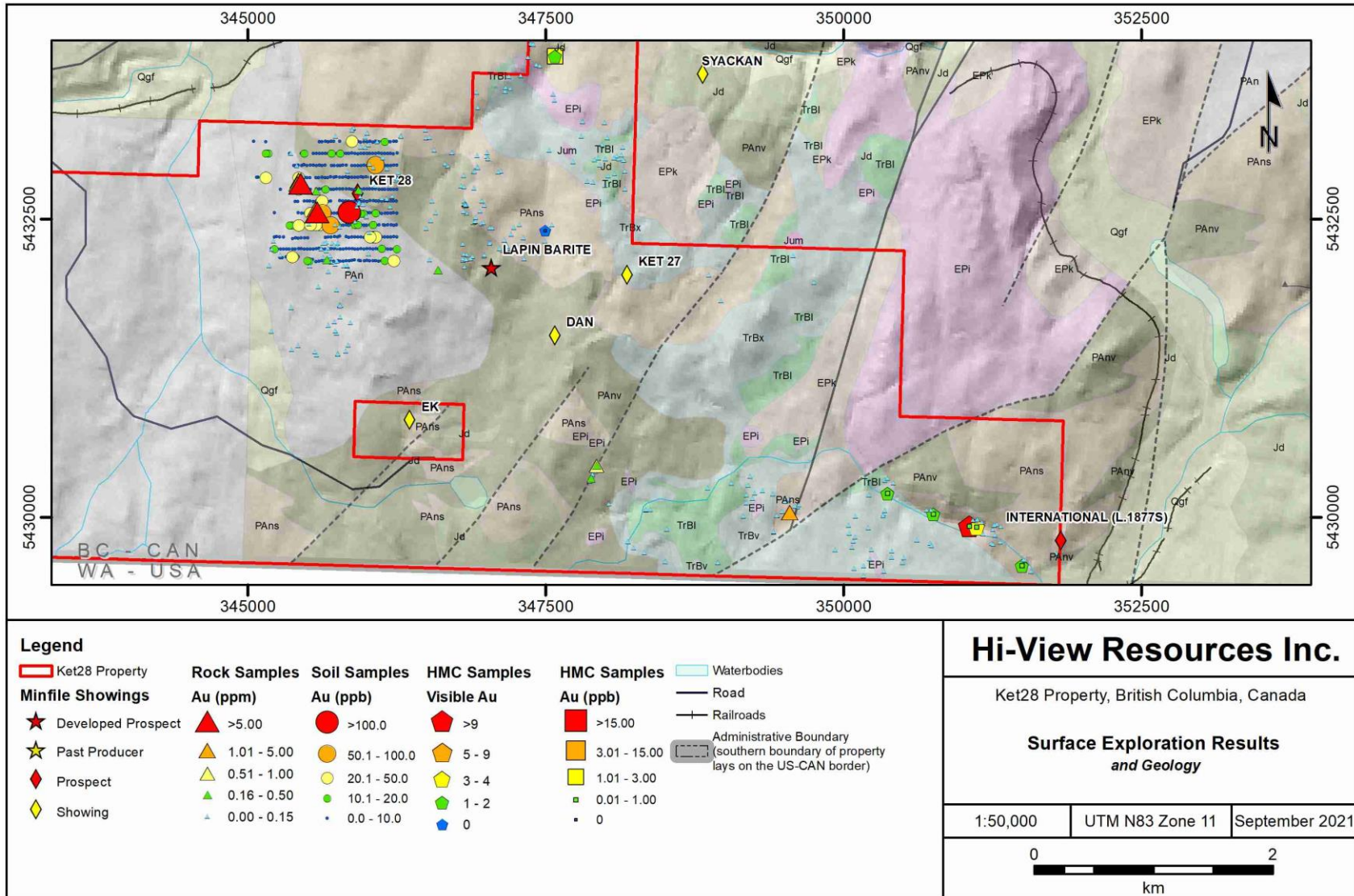
Sample	Showing/ Area	Easting (N83Z11)	Northing (N83Z11)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
09BMP021	Ket28	345586	5432560	5.800	-
09BMP022	Ket28	345569	5432581	1.645	-
09BMP095	Ket28	345445	5432800	53.200	15.7
09BMP096	Ket28	345428	5432824	3.710	-
09BMP097	Ket28	345428	5432824	2.280	-
09BMP098	Ket28	345428	5432824	4.280	-
09SDP021	Ket28	345419	5432795	1.825	-
10DCP101	Ket East	349551	5430043	1.690	-

During 2011, a total of 396 soil samples were collected over an area measuring approximately 1.2 km by 1 km encompassing the Ket28 Showing. Geochemical results delineated a weak northwest-southeast trending zone of anomalous gold with five soil samples returning greater than 50 ppb Au to a maximum of 106 ppb Au. The anomalous, northwest trending Au-in-soil trend is coincident with the Ket28 EM anomaly and gold mineralization encountered in drilling. Rock samples collected along the grid also returned several anomalous samples over the Au-in-soil trend. The gold in soil anomaly extends over 800 m along strike and correlates with known historical workings and anomalous rock samples. It was noted that the soils in the area are poorly developed; significant domestic animal activity (i.e., cattle farming) in the area could have impacted the quality of the soil.

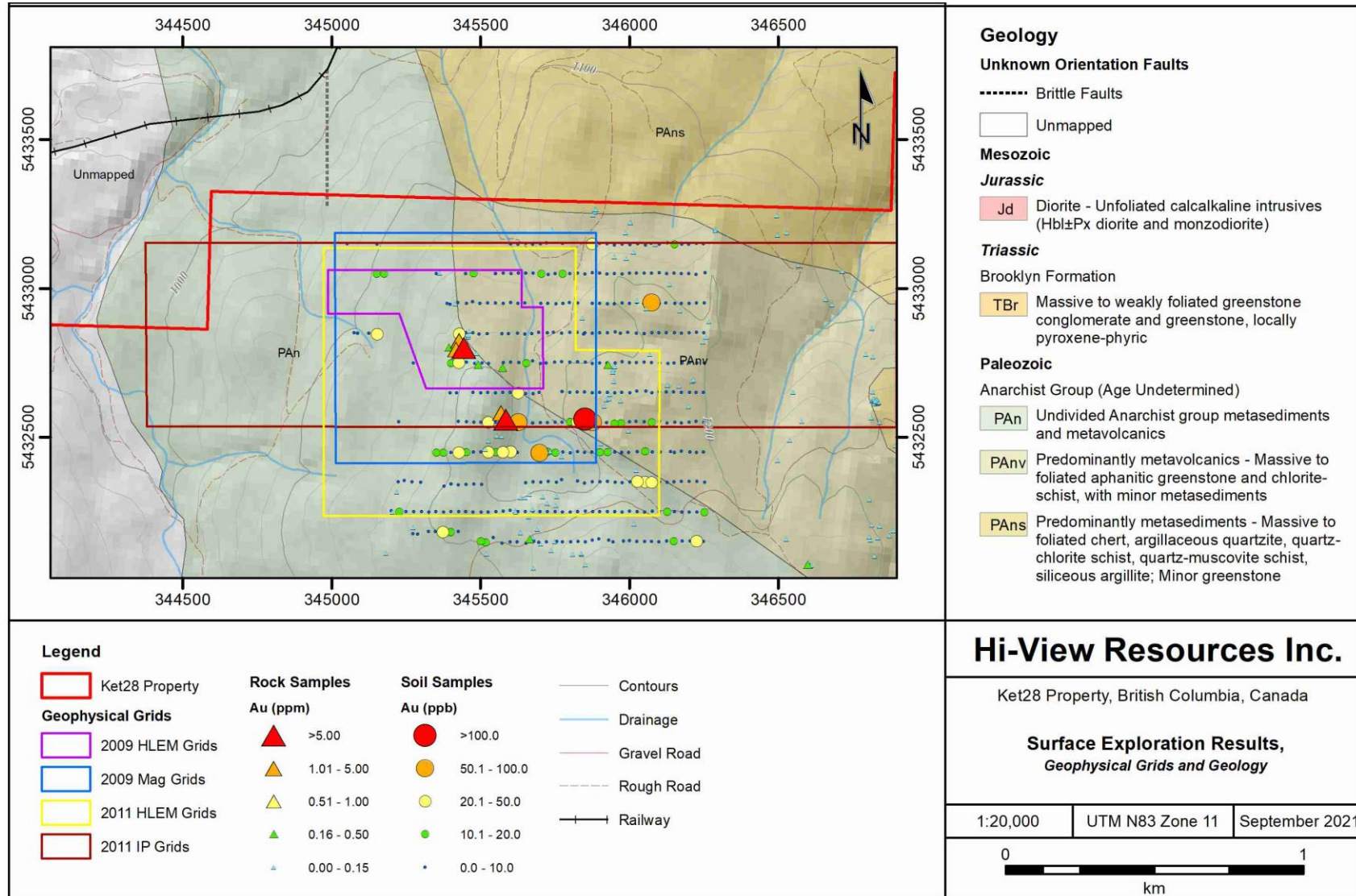
Rock and soil samples collected from 2009 to 2011 were sent to ALS Chemex (ALS) Laboratories in North Vancouver, B.C. for preparation and analysis. All HMC stream samples were sent to the Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratories (SRC) in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan (SK), for preparation and analysis.

During 2020, a total of 7 rock samples were collected from outcrops and historical trench workings in the Ket East area and near the eastern Property border. Sample 20SLP033, a rock grab sample of breccia with calcium carbonate veining collected in the Ket East area of the Property returned 580 ppb Au, 1.12 ppm Ag and 76.7 ppm As. Sample 20SLP035 was collected from a historical trench working approximately 200 m to the northwest of 20SLP033 and returned 110 ppb Au, 0.61 ppm Ag and 41 ppm As. The 2020 rock samples were sent to SRC in Saskatoon, SK, for preparation and analysis.

**Figure 9.1. Exploration overview of the Ket28 Property showing geochemical results of soil, rock and HMC stream sediment samples.**



**Figure 9.2. Geochemical results of soil and rock samples and locations of geophysical survey grids, Ket28 Showing**





## 9.2 2009 Heli-Borne Geophysical Survey

A heli-borne geophysical survey was flown over the Property from August 10-20, 2009. At the time, the survey was referred to as the Greenwood Extension Survey and covered an area of 233.8 km<sup>2</sup>, totalling 1,611.3 line-km. The Greenwood Extension Survey was an extension to a previous heli-borne geophysical survey completed by Grizzly over the eastern half of Grizzly's consolidated Greenwood Property in June 2008. The heli-borne survey was completed by Aeroquest International on behalf of Grizzly. The survey flight lines were orientated east-west (90°/270°) with a 150 m line spacing and tie lines oriented north-south at 1.5 km line spacings. The heli-borne geophysical survey measured conductivity and magnetics with an AeroTEM III-time domain electromagnetic (EM) system which was employed in conjunction with a high-sensitivity Geometrics G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer. It was attached to a Eurocopter AS350B2 "A-Star" helicopter, provided by VIH Helicopters Ltd. The nominal ground clearance of the magnetometer was 84 m and the average speed of the helicopter was 75 km/h. The EM data was acquired as a high-density data stream which translates to a geophysical reading every 1.5 to 2.5 seconds along the flight path. Data verification and quality control included a comparison of the acquired GPS data with the flight plan, verification of the RMS and base station magnetometer data and then importing the data into Oasis Montaj (Geosoft) for final quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) and production of preliminary and final EM, magnetic and flight path maps (Brown, 2008; Garrie, 2009; Dufresne and Banas, 2009 a,b; 2013).

The geophysical survey identified several EM and magnetic features that relate to certain geological formations and structural features that have aided in the geological mapping throughout the Property. Several ovoid magnetic features were identified near the Ket28 Showing and to the east of Ket28 Showing to Rock Creek (Figure 9.3). Some of the priority EM anomalies are associated with isolated magnetic anomalies underlain by Anarchist and Brooklyn formation rocks in the Ket28 Showing area (Figure 9.4).

Based upon the airborne survey, a number of both the Nelson and Coryell related intrusions can appear as either magnetic high or magnetic low anomalies. The magnetic lows are interpreted to be either the result of alteration (destruction of magnetite) or polarity shifts related to the age of the intrusion (and where the earth's magnetic field was at the time of intrusion). Mapping in the region shows that the Nelson aged intrusions are primarily very weakly foliated and altered and the Coryell intrusion are primarily fresh and appear unaltered. It should be noted that much of the Republic epithermal gold mineralization has been related to the thermal event and hydrothermal activity associated with the Eocene intrusive and volcanic event that has given rise to the Coryell Intrusions and associated volcanics in the Marron Formation.

Figure 9.3. Soil, rock and HMC stream sediment geochemical results on TMI

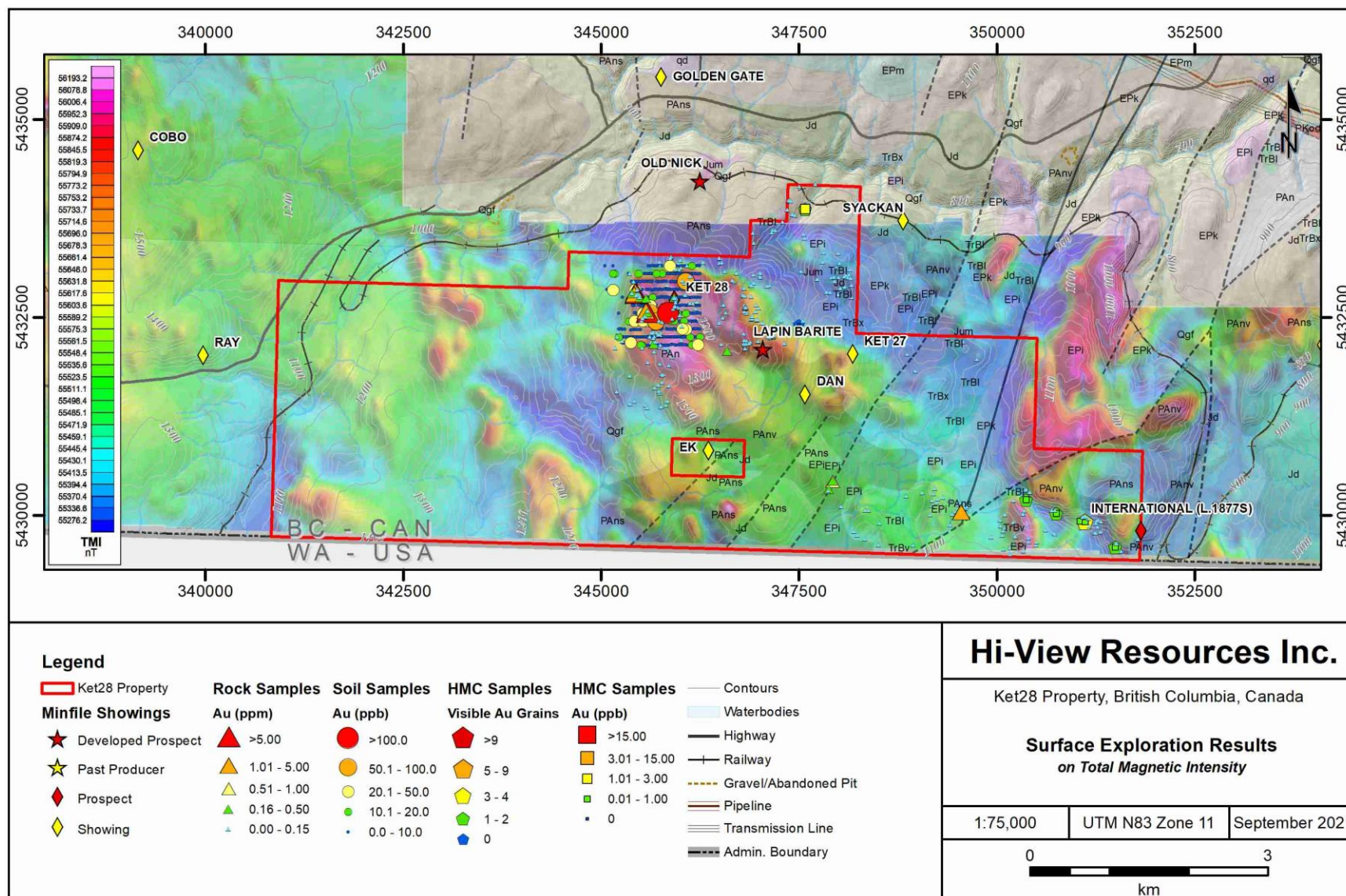
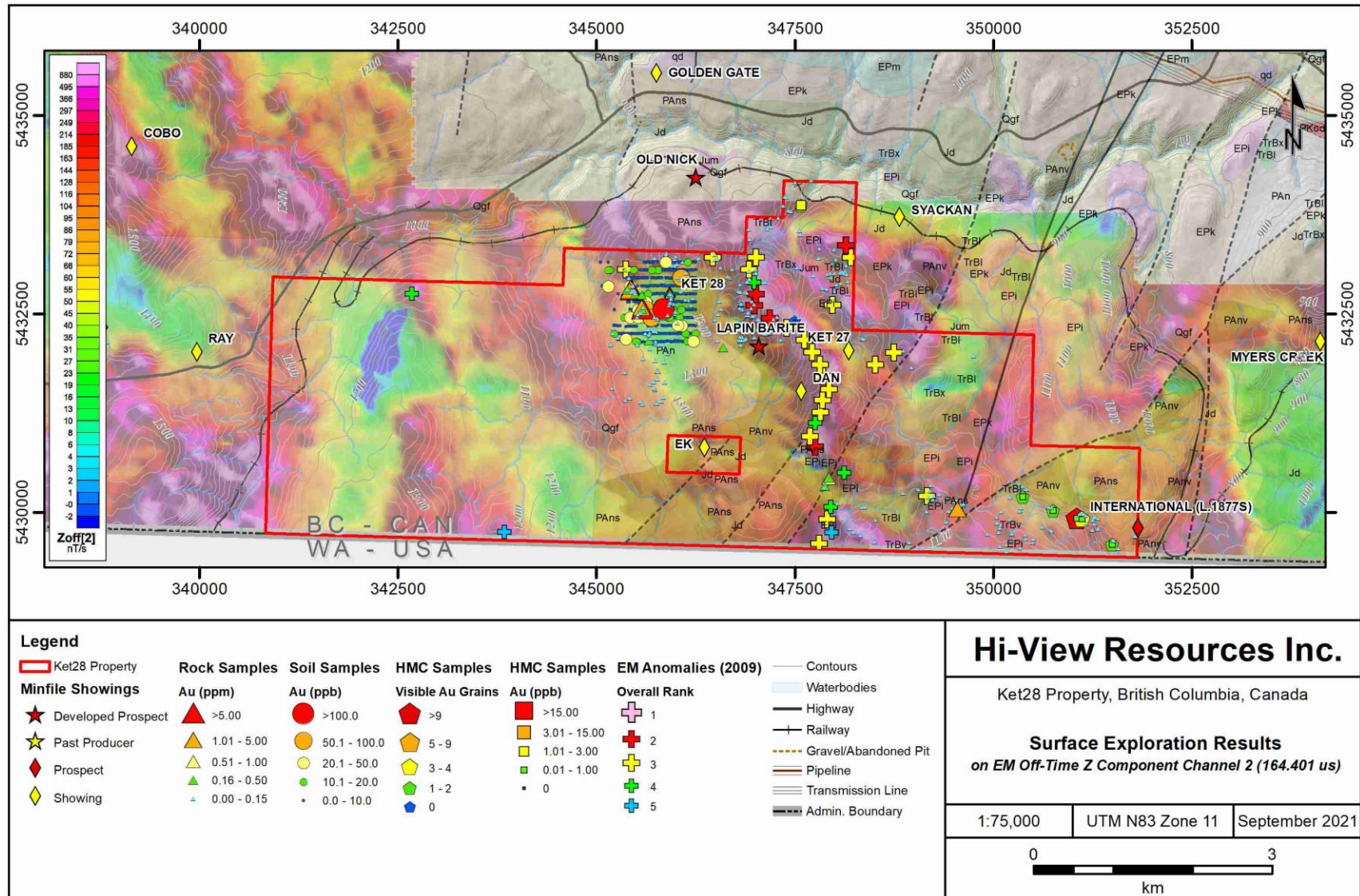


Figure 9.4. Soil, rock and HMC stream sediment geochemical results on Electromagnetic (EM) Airborne Geophysics, Off-Time Z Component Channel 2 (164.401 us).



The Ket28 Showing occurs at the northwest edge of a large 2 km x 2 km magnetic anomaly (Figures 9.3 and 9.4). The magnetic high anomaly is bisected by a NW trending low in the gridded Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) magnetic data coincident with the northwest trending zone of gold mineralization encountered in drilling at the Ket28 Showing. The western edge of the magnetic anomaly is coincident with an interpreted north-south structure and projected southern extent of the Rock Creek Fault. The surface rocks and rocks intersected in drill programs at the prospect do not explain this large magnetic anomaly. Dufresne and Banas (2013) suggest that this magnetic feature is related to a buried intrusion; however, it is unclear if the gold mineralization at Ket28 is related to this feature. A similar magnetic anomaly related to an intrusion is observed at the Buckhorn skarn gold deposit, located approximately 13 km to the southeast of the Property.

### **9.3 2009 and 2011 Ground Geophysical Surveys**

The north portion of the Property, including the Ket28 Showing, was the focus of ground geophysical surveys in 2009 and 2011. In 2009, Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic (HLEM) and magnetic surveys were completed over the Ket28 Showing to investigate the subsurface in and around the historical drilling and to refine drill targets (Figures 9.2, 9.5-9.8). The magnetics survey was oriented east-west with lines spaced 25 to 50 m apart with a total of 27.9 line-km completed. In 2009, the HLEM survey covered the main Ket28 Showing area and extended north toward an airborne EM anomaly. A total of eight lines spaced 50 m apart and oriented east-west were surveyed, totalling 3.5 line-km.

At the Ket28 Showing, gold mineralization is present on the northwest edge of a large magnetic feature which Dufresne and Banas (2013) interpreted as a buried magnetic intrusion at depth. The ground magnetics and HLEM surveys indicate that the Ket28 gold zone is likely structurally controlled. It is spatially associated with a northwest trending structure visible as a magnetic low lineament and as a distinct to weak northwest trending HLEM out of phase low, resulting in a best fit calculated conductivity high. Where these features overlap, a magnetic low is present and may represent alteration and magnetite destruction. Along the strike of the northwest magnetic feature and to the northwest of the main mineralized zone the lineament is coincident with a distinct northwest trending intense EM anomaly (Figures 9.3, 9.5-9.8). Drilling by Grizzly has confirmed that this anomaly is caused by a highly deformed and sheared graphitic schist. Dufresne and Banas (2013) suggest that the main northwest-oriented lineament may become diffuse to the southeast of the Ket28 area and may be offset with apparent left lateral fault movement. Historical drilling has intersected gold mineralization in and around some these structures to the south and southeast of the main Ket28 zone.

Figure 9.5. TMI EM ground geophysical results showing soil and rock geochemistry (Au) and drill collar locations, Ket28 Showing

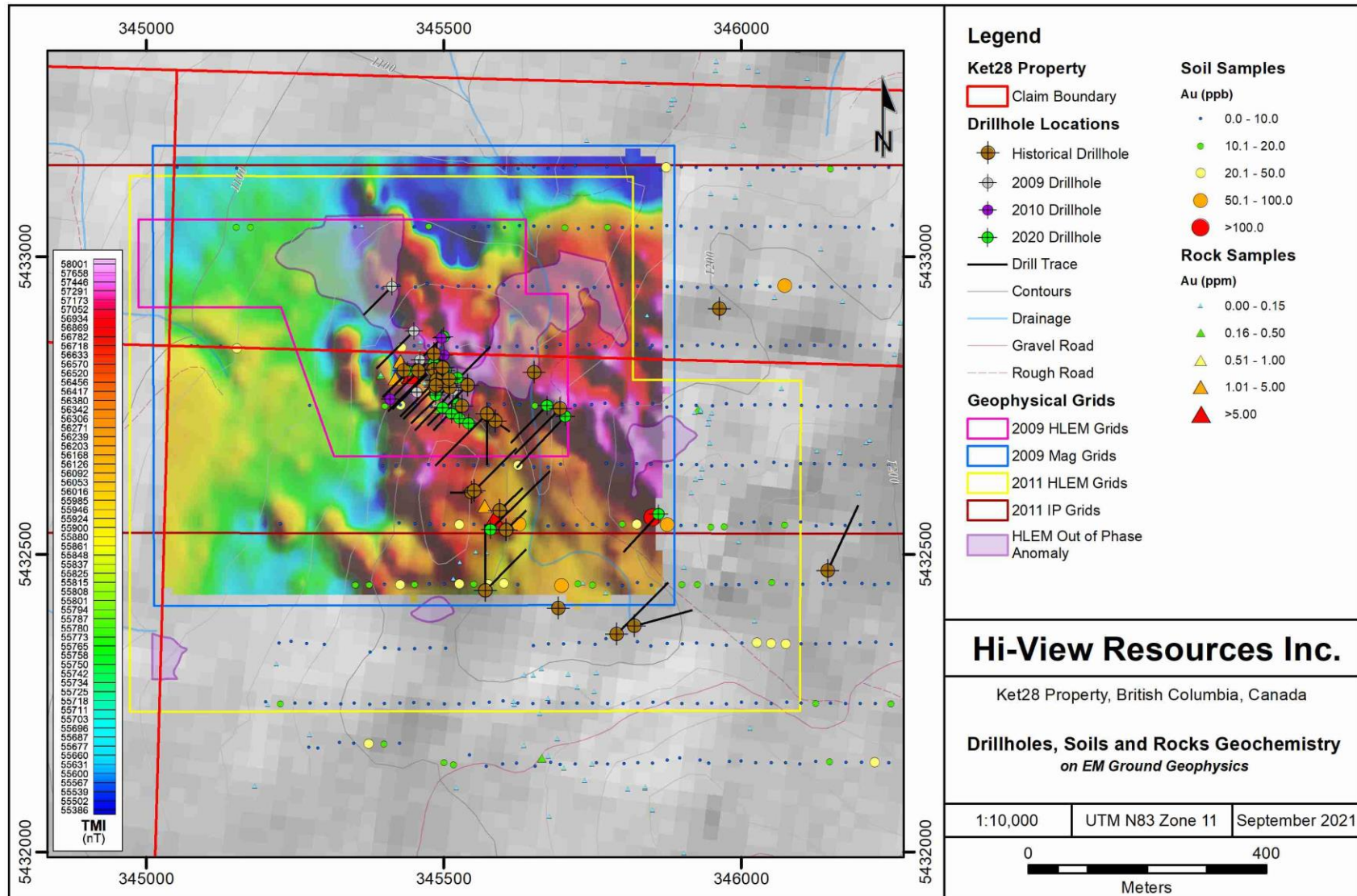
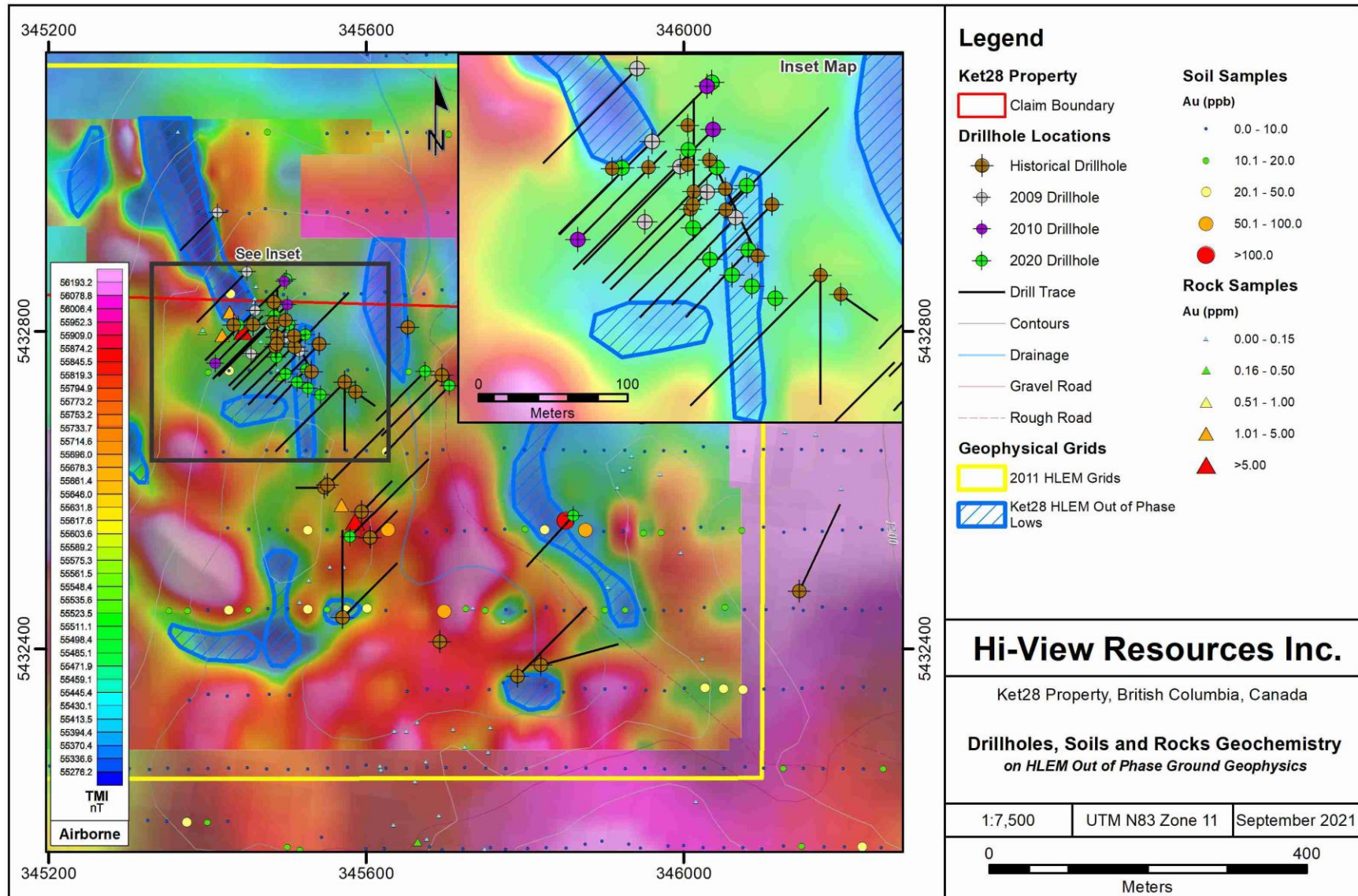
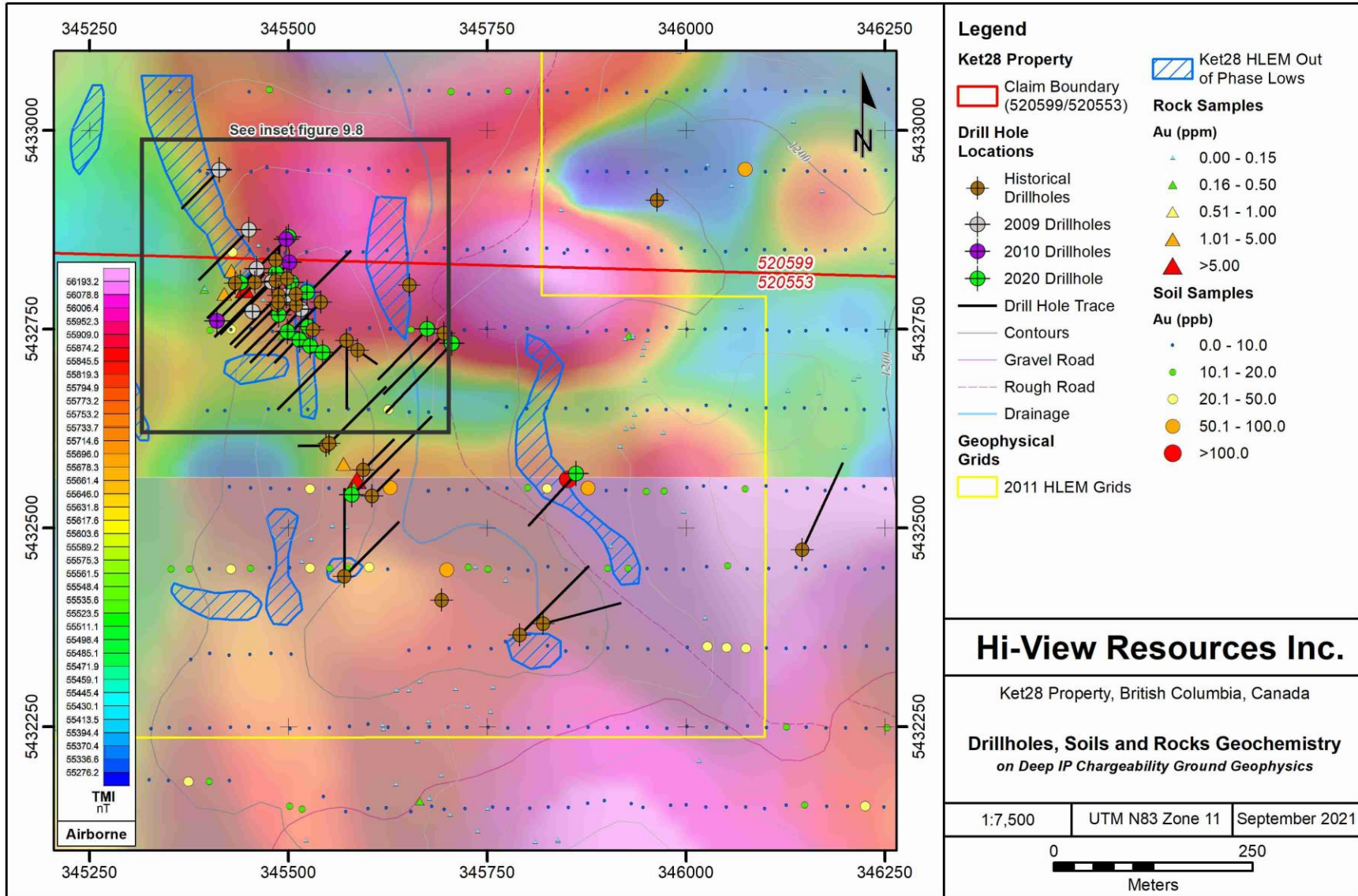


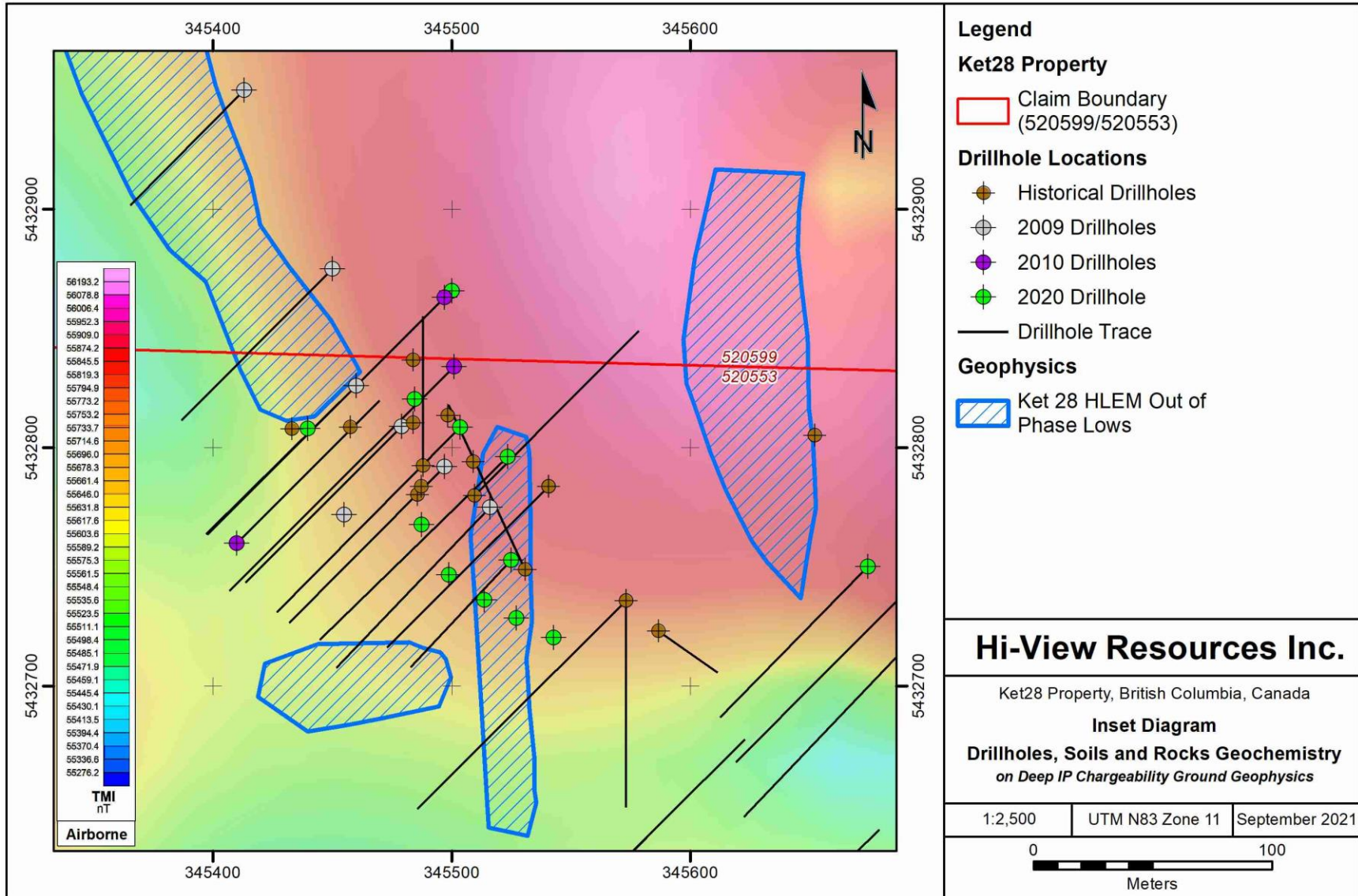
Figure 9.6. HLEM Out of Phase ground geophysical results showing soil and rock geochemistry (Au), drill collar locations and heli-borne magnetics



**Figure 9.7. Deep IP Chargeability ground geophysical results showing soil and rock geochemistry (Au), drill collar locations and heli-borne magnetics**



**Figure 9.8. Deep IP Chargeability ground geophysical results showing soil and rock geochemistry (Au), drill collar locations and heli-borne magnetics (Inset Figure)**





In 2011, an IP survey consisting of 6 lines arranged as a three-dimensional (3D) array stretching east to west across and centered over the Ket28 area was completed by Peter Walcott and Associates (Walcott, 2013). The lines were spaced at 50 and 100 m and totalled 13.8 line-km. In addition, the 2009 HLEM survey coverage was extended to the south of the Ket28 showing with an additional 8 lines spaced 50 m apart. Additionally, the two southernmost lines from the 2009 HLEM survey were extended further east. A total of 8.3 line-km of HLEM surveying were completed in 2011.

The IP survey yielded shallow chargeability anomalies that roughly correspond to conductivity anomalies identified by the HLEM survey. In addition, the IP survey identified a couple of deep chargeability anomalies to the east - northeast of the main Ket28 gold zone on the north side of the Ket28 northwest trending structure visible in the magnetic and HLEM data (Figures 9.6-9.8). The southern chargeability anomaly is within the large 2 km by 2 km airborne magnetic anomaly but near the northwest edge of the anomaly. The second deep IP anomaly is spatially coincident with the edge of the deep airborne magnetic feature (Figures 9.6-9.8). Both the deep IP anomalies and the 2 km x 2 km magnetic anomaly are worth further investigation.

## 10 Drilling

Hi-View has yet to conduct any drilling at the Ket28 Property. A summary of the drill programs and drill core re-sampling programs conducted by Grizzly is presented in this section. A large portion of the following information on the 2009 and 2010 drill programs and the 2014 historical core re-sampling program has been sourced from Dufresne and Banas (2013) and Dufresne and Schoeman (2014), respectively. The author has reviewed these sources and consider them to contain all the relevant information regarding the drilling and re-sampling programs conducted in the Property by Grizzly from 2009 to 2014. A summary of the historical drill programs completed by companies other than Grizzly is presented in Section 6.

Grizzly has completed 27 drillholes, totalling 3,719.2 m, at the Property in three separate drill programs from 2009 to 2020 (Table 10.1). In 2009, a total of 9 holes (1,048 m) were completed to test geophysical anomalies and interpreted structures delineated by ground magnetic and heli-borne EM geophysical surveys. In 2010, three follow up drillholes, totalling 696 m, were completed at the Ket28 Showing. The holes were designed to test the depth and plunge of gold mineralization identified in the 2009 drill program. In 2014, Grizzly completed a drill core re-sampling program on drillhole 09KT09 at the Ket28 Showing to assess the graphite potential of the Property. In 2020, 15 drillholes, totalling 1,976 m, were completed to further test the Ket28 gold zone. Significant gold results from Grizzly's drill programs at the Ket28 Property are presented in Table 10.2. The drill collar locations and gold results are illustrated in Figures 10.1 to 10.3.

**Table 10.1. Grizzly Discoveries' Ket28 drillhole collars**

Drillhole	Easting (N83Z11)	Northing (N83Z11)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
09KT01	345479	5432809	1183	225	-45	131
09KT02	345479	5432809	1183	225	-60	140
09KT03	345460	5432826	1182	225	-45	125
09KT04	345460	5432826	1182	225	-60	140
09KT05	345455	5432772	1189	225	-90	30
09KT06	345497	5432792	1186	225	-45	129
09KT07	345516	5432775	1191	225	-45	132
09KT08	345450	5432875	1177	225	-45	126
09KT09	345413	5432950	1160	225	-45	95
10KT01	345497	5432863	1177	225	-55	245
10KT02	345501	5432834	1182	225	-60	251
10KT03	345410	5432760	1179	45	-65	200
20KT001	345504	5432809	1183	225	-50	176
20KT002	345524	5432796	1187	224	-50	170
20KT003	345525	5432753	1194	220	-50	92
20KT004	345488	5432768	1189	n.a.	-90	112
20KT005	345485	5432820	1180	n.a.	-90	110
20KT006	345499	5432747	1195	n.a.	-90	107
20KT007	345514	5432736	1197	n.a.	-90	131
20KT008	345527	5432729	1197	n.a.	-90	128
20KT009	345440	5432808	1178	n.a.	-90	110
20KT010	345674	5432750	1173	224	-45	125
20KT011	345705	5432732	1181	223	-45	175
20KT012	345862	5432568	1208	222	-50	150
20KT013	345580	5432541	1213	45	-45	200
20KT014	345543	5432720	1199	n.a.	-90	96
20KT015	345500	5432866	1174	n.a.	-90	94
<b>Total</b>						<b>3719.2</b>

**Table 10.2. Summary of drill results from drill programs completed by Grizzly Discoveries Inc. from 2009 to 2020.**

Drillhole	Target/Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval* (m)	Au (g/t)
09KT01	Upper 1	20.26	27	6.74	0.69
	Mid 1 & 2	63	74	11	2.77
	- including	65	69	4	3.62
09KT02	Upper 1	11.5	17.5	6	1.19
	Mid 1	52.45	54	1.55	6.09
	Deep 1	117	120	3	8.75
	- including	118	120	2	11.9
09KT03	Upper 1	20	24	4	2.8
	- including	22.3	24	1.7	5.68
	Mid 1	49	62.5	13.5	1.02
- including	49	50.5	1.5	4.28	
20KT03	Mid 2	73	80.5	7.5	0.1
	20KT04	Upper 1	1	8.9	7.9
- including		5	6	1	2.22
09KT02	Mid 1 & 2	54.5	85.5	31	0.77
	- including	61	72.5	11.5	1.42
	- and	80	84	4	1.16
	Deep 1	94	111.5	17.5	0.11
20KT05	Mid 1	41	46.5	5.5	0.24
	Mid 2	78.6	83	4.4	0.12
	Deep 1	93.5	97	3.5	0.25
20KT06	Upper 1	36.3	38	1.7	2.47

Drillhole	Target/ Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval* (m)	Au (g/t)
09KT04	Mid 1	67.5	70.9	3.4	0.9
	- including	70.5	70.9	0.4	4.11
	Mid 2	94.5	97.5	3	1.13
	- including	94.5	96	1.5	1.59
	Deep 1	125	127	2	1.43
09KT05	No significant assays				
09KT06	Ket28	6	7.5	1.5	1.04
	Upper 1	28.2	29	0.8	1.57
09KT07	No significant assays				
09KT08	Mid 1	63	75	12	0.77
	- including	63	67.5	4.5	2.07
	- including	63	65	2	3.81
	Ket28 Z3?	108	109.5	1.5	1.45
09KT09	No significant assays				
10KT01	Deep 1	104.5	110.5	6	0.22
	- and	155.73	189.5	35	0.08
	- and	178.5	183.97	5.47	0.28
10KT02	Mid 1 & 2	64	175.5	111.5	0.21
	- including	64	118.9	54.9	0.36
	Mid 1 & 2	71.5	96	24.5	0.68
	- including	72.5	75.65	3.15	1
	- including	85.65	96	10.35	1.19
	- including	85.65	87	1.35	6.98
10KT03	Mid 2 & Deep 1	87	124	37	0.1
	- including	98.5	113.5	15	0.2
20KT01	Mid 2	71	100.5	29.5	0.23
	- including	74	82	8	0.57
	Deep 1	135.5	150.4	14.9	0.22
20KT02	Mid 1	43	60.8	17.8	1.59
	- including	57.7	60.8	3.1	7.37
	Mid 2	71	83	12	0.45
	- including	79.4	81.6	2.2	2.02
	Deep 1	104.5	114.5	10	0.16

Drillhole	Target/ Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval* (m)	Au (g/t)
	Mid 1 & 2	70.5	93.4	22.9	0.66
	- including	79.5	82.5	3	1.38
20KT07	Upper 1 & 2	25.5	29.5	4	0.49
	- and	39.5	45.5	6	0.31
	Mid 1 & 2	81.5	94	12.5	0.2
	- including	89.2	92.5	3.3	1.45
	- and	93.5	97	3.5	0.25
	Deep 1	104.5	115.37	10.87	0.09
	- including	126	130	4	0.32
20KT08	Mid 1	65	65.85	0.85	1.44
	Deep 1	102	104	2	0.6
20KT09	Upper 1 & 2	11	23	12	0.33
	- and	34.22	49.07	14.85	0.28
	Mid 1 & 2	68	74	6	0.07
	- including	78	80	2	0.15
	Deep 1	89	96	7	0.32
	- including	93	94.5	1.5	1.12
20KT10	Mid 1	66.6	72.5	5.9	0.37
	- including	68	69.5	1.5	1.17
20KT11	Mid 1	71.5	84.69	13.19	0.17
	- including	79.76	83.5	3.74	0.47
20KT12	Upper 1	3	10.4	7.4	0.4
	- including	5	6	1	1.15
	Mid 1	70	73	3	0.72
20KT13	Upper 1	20.16	32	11.84	0.48
	- including	20.16	21.57	1	3.6
	Mid 1	42.5	46.5	4	0.77
20KT14	Upper 1	27	41	14	0.92
	- including	27	29	2	4.53
	Mid 1	63.5	81.08	17.58	0.12
	- including	72	73	1	0.54
20KT15	No samples >0.07 g/t Au				

\*Intervals represent drill core length. True width is not known but is estimated to be 75 to 90% of core length.

## 10.1 2009 Drill Program

As part of the 2009 field program and prior to initiating Grizzly's drill program at the Ket28 Showing, historical drill collars were identified, surveyed with a handheld GPS and a Micromine three-dimensional (3D) model was generated based on the historical drilling data. Following this, 9 drillholes, totalling 1,048 m, were drilled by Grizzly at the Ket28 Showing (Table 10.1). The drill program commenced in mid-November of 2009 and drilling was completed by Lone Peak Drilling of Kimberley, BC. The objective of the drilling was to test geophysical anomalies delineated by ground magnetic and heli-borne EM geophysical surveys and possibly associated with structures controlling mineralization. The 2009 drill program was focused on systematic drilling from northeast to southwest across a northwest trending structure identified in previous geophysical surveys (Grizzly Discoveries Inc., 2010). The drill core samples were sent to ALS Chemex in Vancouver, BC, for preparation and analysis.

Figure 10.1. Historical, 2009, 2010 and 2020 drillholes with gold histograms on ground magnetics

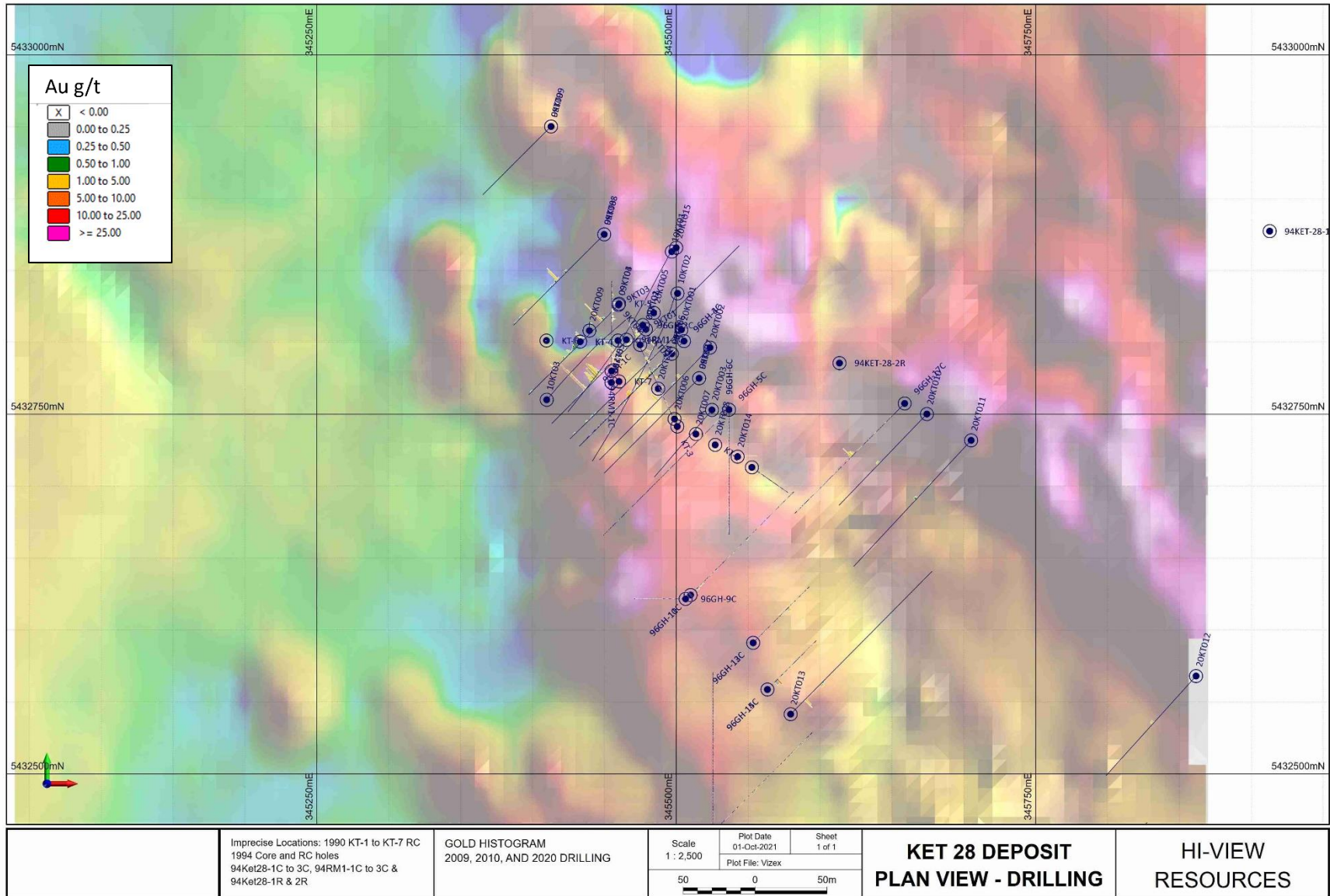


Figure 10.2. Three-dimensional model showing drillholes with gold histograms and ground magnetics on DEM (looking southeast), Ket28 Showing

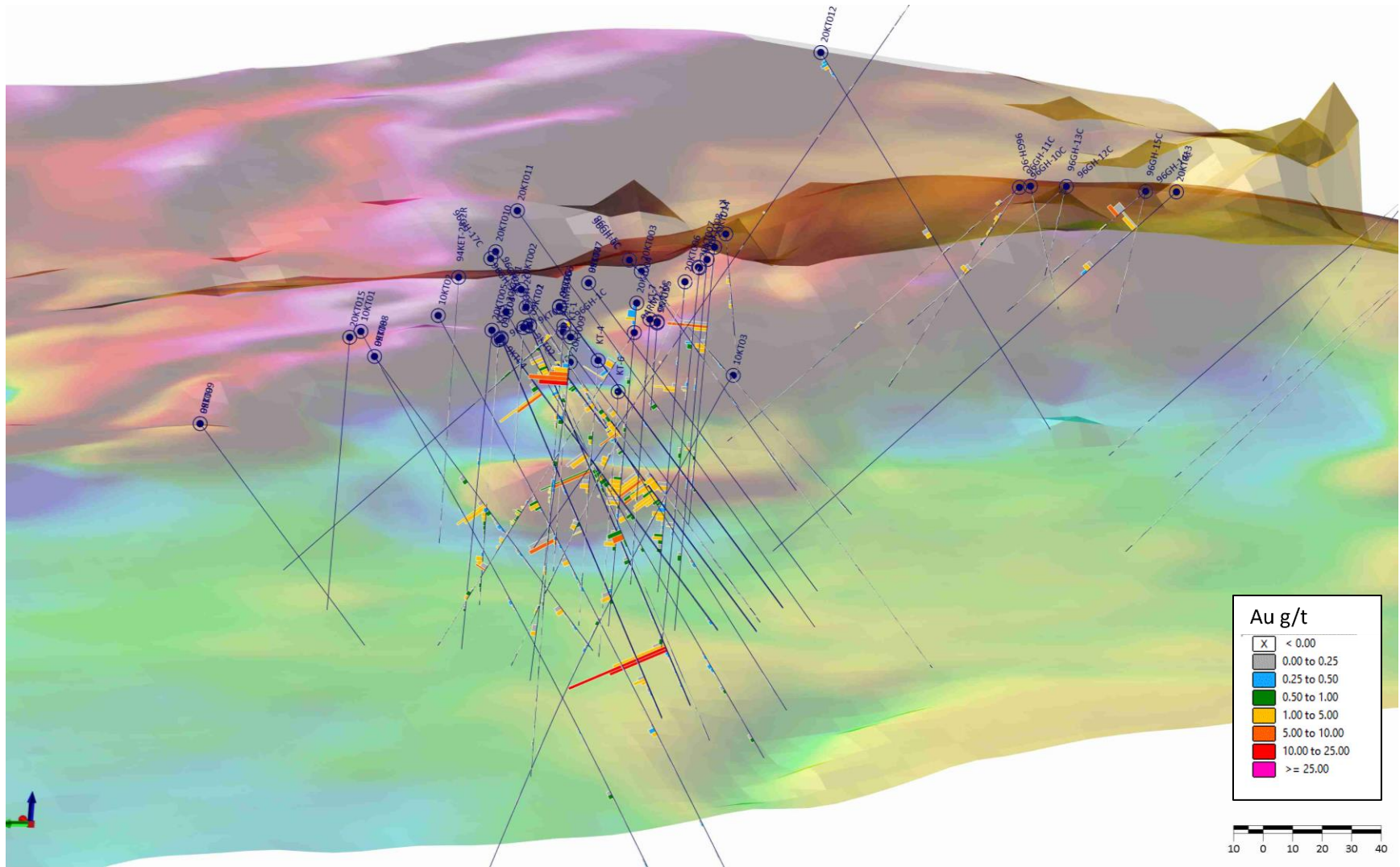
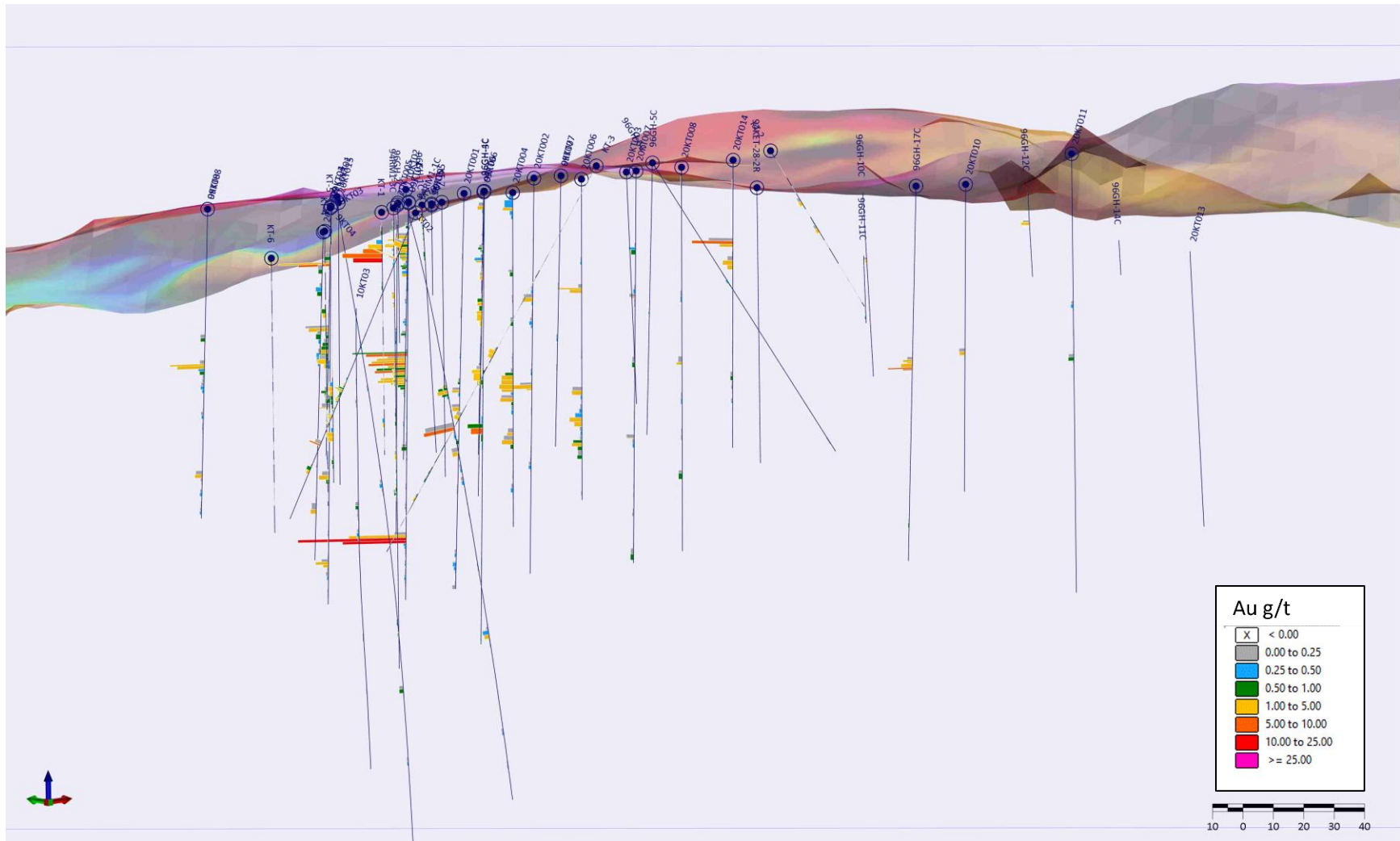


Figure 10.2. Three-dimensional model of drillholes with gold histograms and ground magnetics on DEM (cutaway looking northeast), Ket28 Showing



Six of the nine drillholes intersected multiple zones of gold mineralization (Figures 10.1 to 10.3; Table 10.2). Gold mineralization was intersected on the northeast edge of the structure, within the structure and at depth on the southwest side of the structure. The structure ranges from about 20 to 50 m wide and is defined by a highly foliated and strained chlorite, quartz +/- graphite schist. Gold within the structure at the Ket28 Showing occurs in highly sheared mafic volcanic rocks or volcanic sediments, generally associated with late stage brecciation, quartz veining and pyrite. Elevated silver (Ag), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn) ± arsenic (As) ± bismuth (Bi) accompanies the Au mineralization (Grizzly Discoveries Inc., 2010).

Drillholes 09TK01 to 09TK07 targeted the Ket28 Showing beneath and along strike from historical drillholes and focused on the HLEM and magnetic anomalies that appeared to be spatially associated with the zone of gold mineralization (see Figure 9.5). Previous reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drillholes completed during the mid-1990's reported wide low-grade intersections of gold (0.76 g/t Au over 30.48 m core length and 0.72 g/t Au over 54.87 m core length) and high-grade narrow intersections with up to 52.18 g/t Au over 3.35 m core length (Miller and Kushner, 1991; Miller, 1994a; Dufresne and Banas, 2013).

Drillholes 09KT01 and 09KT02 were drilled beneath the Ket28 Showing at -45 and -60 degrees, respectively. Hole 09KT01 returned up to 2.77 g/t Au over 11 m from 63 to 74 m core length and 8.75 g/t Au over 3 m core length at a depth of 117 m. In hole 09KT02, a higher-grade zone of 11.90 g/t Au was intersected over 2 m core length (Table 10.2). Drillholes 09KT03, 09KT04, 09KT06 and 09KT07 were completed along strike of the northwest trending structure (with the former two holes drilled 25 m northwest of 09KT01 and 09KT02 and the latter two drilled 26 and 48 m to the southeast). Drillhole 09KT03 yielded 2.8 g/t Au over 4 m core length with a higher-grade zone of 8.37 g/t Au over a 1 m interval. Drillhole 09KT04 intersected three main mineralized zones including a 0.4 m interval of 4.11 g/t Au within a longer interval of 3 m core length which yielded 0.9 g/t Au (Figures 10.1-10.3; Table 10.2). Hole 09KT06 intersected two zones of gold mineralization with assay results of 1.04 g/t Au over 1.5 m core length and 1.57 g/t over 0.8 m core length. Southeast of the Ket28 Showing and off the trend of the northwest trending structure identified from the geophysical surveys, drillhole 09KT05 tested reported historical assay results from drillhole 94RM1-2C which intersected 125 g/t Au over 0.2 m core length. Hole 09KT05 did not return any significant assays.

Drillholes 09KT08 and 09KT09 were drilled to the northwest of the Ket28 Showing and were designed to test an EM anomaly identified by the 2009 heli-borne AeroTEM III-time domain and magnetic survey and subsequently delineated with the HLEM ground survey (Figure 9.5). Drillhole 09KT08 yielded a wide low grade gold zone with 0.77 g/t Au over 12 m core length that includes a higher-grade zone of 3.81 g/t Au over 2 m core length (Table 10.2). It is interpreted that the mineralized zone lies within the main northwest trending shear zone characterized by graphite bearing chlorite-sericite-albite schist (Grizzly Discoveries Inc., 2010).

## 10.2 2010 Drill Program

In late 2010, three follow-up drillholes, totalling 696 m, were completed at the Ket28 Showing. The holes were designed to test the depth and plunge of gold mineralization identified in the 2009 drill program. Drillholes 10KT01 and 10KT02 targeted deeper mineralization than the 2009 drillholes. Hole 10KT03 was drilled back toward holes 10KT01 and 10KT02 to obtain pierce points through the mineralization and to provide additional information on the structure and geology of the Ket28 Showing. The core samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in North Vancouver, BC, for preparation and analysis. All three drillholes intersected sulphide mineralization spatially associated with zones of brecciation, quartz veins and hornfels-type alteration. Drillhole 10KT02 intersected a wide low grade gold zone with 0.21 g/t Au over 111.5 m core length intersection and a higher-grade zone of 1.19 g/t Au over 10.35 m core length. In addition, 6.98 g/t Au was returned over 1.35 m core length from a depth of 85.65 m in drillhole 10KT02.

The 2009 and 2010 drill programs returned several narrow high-grade intersections ranging from 2 to 3 g/t Au up to 50 g/t Au (more commonly 7 to 10 g/t Au) over 1 to 4 m in discreet breccia zones within a highly deformed and altered sedimentary/volcanic package in a shear zone. Additionally, the programs yielded numerous wider, lower grade gold intersections of 0.2 to 1 g/t Au over 10 to 50 m of core length. Dufresne and Banas (2013) suggest that results and geological setting are similar to other meta-sediment hosted bulk tonnage type gold targets in British Columbia, such as the Deadwood Deposit at Greenwood (Dufresne and Nicholls, 2013) and mineralization at Spanish Mountain and Barkerville.

## 10.3 2014 Core Re-Sampling Program

In 2014, APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX), on behalf of Grizzly, conducted a re-sampling program on archived diamond drill core from hole 09KT09 to assess the graphite potential of the Property. Drillhole 09KT09 tested an EM anomaly identified in the 2009 AeroTEM geophysical survey, along a northwest trending structure leading toward the Ket28 Showing. Drillhole 09KT09 penetrated a package of graphitic-bearing schistose meta-sediments within a northwest trending structure. Collar information for drillhole 09KT09 is presented in Table 10.1.

A total of 25 samples were collected from quartered core over four zones of graphite bearing sediments and meta-sediments. A sample was collected on either side of the graphite-bearing interval to provide a background value for the country rock. The samples were delivered to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Activation Labs) in Kamloops, BC, for preparation and sent to Activation Labs in Ancaster, Ontario, for analysis. Drillhole 09KT09 returned up to 1.2% graphitic carbon.

## 10.4 2020 Drill Program

In 2020, 15 drillholes, totalling 1,975 m, were completed at the Ket28 Showing (Table 10.1). The drill program was designed to test the extent of the existing known surface



gold mineralization drilled by Grizzly in 2009 and 2010, situated adjacent to an unexplained and deep seated 1 km by 2 km magnetic anomaly. Ten drillholes targeted the defined mineralized zone in the central portion of the Ket28 Showing. Four holes were drilled to test the potential for a faulted off southern extension of the mineralization and additional mineralized zones extending southeast from the main zone and one drillhole was completed to the northeast of the main zone to test a secondary deeper structure. All drillholes intersected variable amounts of sericite-pyrite alteration with quartz veins and silicification hosted in a sedimentary schist, mafic volcanic to basalt package of rocks. The drill core samples were sent to SRC and TSL Laboratories Inc. in Saskatoon, SK, for preparation and analysis.

Results from the program expanded the volume and extent of gold mineralization at surface and at depth. To date, drilling to date at has intersected multiple discrete, near flat-lying zones of gold mineralization from surface to a depth of approximately 200 m over a strike length of greater than 500 m, a width of about 100m. Significant gold results were intersected in 14 of the 15 holes drilled in 2020. Results of the program are listed in Table 10.2; notable results include:

- **20KT002:** 1.59 g/t Au over 17.8 m core length at a depth of 43 m, including 7.37 g/t Au over 3.08 m;
- **20KT004:** 0.77 g/t Au over 31 m core length at a depth of 54.5 m, including 1.42 g/t Au over 11.5 m core length at a depth of 61 m;
- **20KT014:** 0.92 g/t Au over 14 m from 27 m including 4.53 g/t Au over 2 m; and
- **20KT013:** 0.48 g/t Au over 11.84 m from 20.16 m including 3.6 g/t Au over 1 m from 20.16 m.

## 11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

### 11.1 Sample Collection, Preparation and Security

Hi-View has not conducted any exploration and therefore sample collection, sample preparation and security of the samples is not applicable for them. The following section details the relevant methodologies employed by Grizzly for their recent exploration work. A large portion of the following information on the 2009 and 2010 drill programs and the 2014 historical core re-sampling program has been sourced from Dufresne and Banas (2013) and Dufresne and Schoeman (2014), respectively.

The exploration work conducted by Grizzly at the Ket28 Property from 2009 to 2020 has included the collection and analysis of several sample types including soil, rock (mostly grab), heavy mineral concentrates (HMC) stream sediment and drill core.

Soil samples were normally collected along predetermined grid lines and received individual sample numbers. Standard 4"x6" paper soil sample bags, marked on both sides with unique sample numbers, were filled with B-horizon soil at each sample site. Individual sample sites were marked with flagging and locations were recorded using a hand-held GPS. Sample and sample site descriptive information was recorded in the field on individual tyvek sample cards for later transcription into exploration databases.

Rock samples were collected by placing between 2 and 5 kg of material into plastic sample bags marked on both sides with individual sample numbers. Sample descriptions, including hand-held GPS location information, were recorded in the field on individual tyvek sample cards, which included a detachable sample tag that was removed and placed inside each sample bag before it was sealed with a cable tie. Each rock sample location was marked in the field with flagging and an Aluminum sample tag, both marked with the respective sample number.

Stream sediment samples were collected in the field along specific drainages at locations where sediment was clearly being deposited. Approximately 2-3 shovels of stream sediment material were sieved to -2 mm and was panned in the field to achieve approximately 2 - 3 kg of rough heavy mineral concentrate that was transferred to plastic sample bags marked on both sides with individual sample numbers and sealed with cable ties. Sample descriptions, including hand-held GPS location information, were recorded in the field on individual tyvek sample cards. Each sample location was marked in the field with flagging and an Aluminum sample tag, both marked with the respective sample number.

With the exception of drillholes completed during 2020 which were surveyed by Pendergraft Professional Land Surveying Inc. of Osoyoos, BC, using a differential GPS system, the drillholes completed at the Ket28 Property by Grizzly to date have been spotted and located upon completion using hand-held GPS and have not been formally surveyed. In the opinion of the authors, this level of location accuracy (+/- 3-5 m) is adequate given the status of the drilled targets. Downhole surveys were completed throughout using various tools, such as the Reflex Easy-Shot, at a rate of at least 1 survey per 50 m of hole depth, or more frequently if significant deviation was noted. Drill cores were collected by logging geologists at the drill or were returned to the logging facility by the drillers at the end of each shift. Drill cores were maintained within a secure facility throughout the logging and sampling process. Individual samples were collected by splitting and later cutting the drill core with half returned to the core box and the other half being placed in a plastic sample bag marked on both sides with individual sample numbers and sealed with cable ties.

In the 2014 drill core re-sampling program, intervals of interest in archived half core was quartered using a hydraulic splitter. The original sample interval was retained. The top quarter core in the core box was systematically removed and placed in a numbered plastic sample bag with a handwritten sample tag inside. The sample tag and sample number on the outside of the bag was verified before the sample bag was sealed with a plastic cable tie. The remaining quarter core was left in the box within its original sample

interval. All samples were then placed in sequential order in poly-woven “rice bags” labeled with the appropriate addresses and contact information and sealed with a cable tie. The “rice bags” containing the quartered core samples were delivered to Activation Labs in Kamloops, BC, for sample preparation. The shipment was verified and accepted by laboratory personnel. Once the sample pulps arrive at Activation Labs they remained in the custody of the laboratory until final processing is completed.

Throughout the 2009-2020 surface exploration and drilling programs at Ket28, samples of the same type were removed from the field, grouped in a secure facility, catalogued and then placed into heavy woven poly “rice” bags ready for shipping to laboratories for analysis. The rice bags were sealed with cable ties and, in the case of drill core samples, were also sealed with an individually numbered security seal. Samples were then shipped to various laboratories using commercial freight carriers and emails confirming sample receipt were received from the laboratories. No issues were noted with respect to security during the sample shipping process throughout the 2009-2020 exploration programs. Furthermore, the author considers the sample handling procedures and protocols utilized throughout the 2009-2020 Ket28 exploration programs to be adequate with respect to ensuring sample security.

## **11.2 Analytical Procedures**

Rock and soil samples collected from 2009 to 2011 were sent to ALS Chemex (ALS) Laboratories in North Vancouver, B.C. for preparation and analysis. All HMC stream samples were sent to the Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratories (SRC) in Saskatoon, SK. Rock grab samples collected in 2020 were sent to SRC in Saskatoon, SK, for preparation and analysis.

Drill core samples collected from 2009 to 2010 were sent to ALS in North Vancouver, BC, for analysis. Drill core samples from the 2014 re-sampling program were delivered to Activation Labs in Kamloops, BC, for preparation and sent to Activation Labs in Ancaster, Ontario, for analysis. Drill core samples from the 2020 drilling program were sent to SRC in Saskatoon, SK, for preparation and SRC and TSL Laboratories Inc. (TSL) in Saskatoon, SK, for analysis.

### **11.2.1 ALS Chemex Laboratories**

All of the 2009-2011 Ket28 Property soil, rock and drill core samples were submitted to ALS in North Vancouver, BC. ALS in North Vancouver complies with the requirements of International Standards ISO 9001:2008 (Quality Management Systems) as well as CAN-P-1579 (Requirements for the Accreditation of Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories) and is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited for precious and base metal assay methods (General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories). ALS is independent of the author, Grizzly and Hi-View. The samples were submitted to ALS for gold fire assay (FA) and multi-element (35 element) geochemical analysis by inductively coupled plasma analysis with atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES). Rock and soil samples were analysed by ICP following an Aqua Regia digestion

whereas drill core samples were geochemically analysed following a near total 4-acid digestion.

Rock and drill core sample preparation at ALS commenced with sample sorting, cataloguing and drying followed by crushing to better than 70% passing a 2 mm sieve. A homogenized, 250-gram split from the -2mm portion of the sample is then pulverized to 85%, or better, passing through a 75-micron sieve. The preparation equipment is cleaned between each sample with compressed air and brushes and is periodically cleaned by processing river gravel and sand. In addition, screen tests are conducted as part of the lab's internal quality control (QC) program to ensure that both the crushing and pulverization processes are meeting the desired specifications.

The samples were all analyzed for gold by a 30g fire assay with an ICP-AES finish. Assay values greater than 1,000 ppb gold were re-assayed using a gravimetric finish. The FA-ICP detection limit was 1 ppb Au and 50 ppb for the FA-Gravimetric technique. Select rock and core samples in 2009 and 2010 with favourable gold, copper and silver results were sent for platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) analysis using FA with an ICP-AES finish. Initial "over-limit" values for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn were all finalized using higher threshold "assay" procedures.

The soil samples collected in 2011 were submitted to ALS for analysis. Soil samples were first weighed and catalogued and then the entire sample was screened to -180µm and both fractions are saved and all analyses performed on the (-) fraction. The fine fraction from each soil sample was assayed for gold by FA with an ICP-AES finish on a 30-gram aliquot. A standard 0.1 to 1 g aliquot was also sent for geochemical analysis by ICP-AES.

#### **11.2.2 Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) Geoanalytical Laboratories**

The 2010 and 2011 HMC stream sediment samples were sent to SRC in Saskatoon, SK, for physical gold grain recovery. SRC is an ISO/IEC17025:2017 accredited laboratory and is independent of the author, Grizzly and Hi-View. The samples were subjected to various gravity and magnetic processes to extract the gold grains, which were eventually identified using a binocular microscope and described. Upon arrival, the HMC samples were screened to 1.7 mm and the (+) 1.7 mm fraction was bagged, weighed and stored. The (-) 1.7 mm fraction was concentrated in a Knelson concentrator with the light material bagged and stored. The concentrate material was then screened to 0.85 mm with the (+) 0.85 mm fraction being bagged and stored and the (-) 0.85 mm fraction was demagnetized and processed using a Mozely separator after which light material was stored and gold grains were picked from the concentrate. The picked gold grains were then put back into the original Knelson concentrate (-0.85 mm fraction). The sample was then dried and weighed in preparation for further processing.

Fire assaying was conducted on the HMC samples submitted to SRC in 2010. For this procedure the sample is completely crushed, ground and sieved to ±106µm. A 30 g

aliquot of sample pulp was assayed for Au, Pt and Pd using an ICP-OES (Optical Emission Spectrometry) finish with a 1 ppb detection limit.

The 2020 drill core samples were sent to SRC in Saskatoon, SK, for preparation and SRC and TSL in Saskatoon, SK, for analysis. The drill core sample preparation at SRC commenced with sample sorting, cataloguing and drying followed by crushing to better than 70% passing a 2 mm sieve. A homogenized, 250-gram split from the -2mm portion of the sample is then pulverized to 85%, or better, passing through a 75-micron sieve. Gold analysis was completed using fire assay with an ICP-MS finish. Assay values greater than 3,000 ppb gold were re-assayed using a gravimetric finish. Gold analysis was completed by TSL on behalf of SRC. TSL is an ISO/IEC17025:2005 accredited laboratory and is independent of the author, Grizzly and Hi-View. At SRC, each sample was submitted for geochemical analysis using ICP-MS analysis following a total, four acid digestion of a sample aliquot. During this process, a 0.125 g pulp is gently heated in a four acid mixture until dry, the resulting residue is then dissolved in dilute ultrapure hydrochloric acid (HCl) and nitric acid (HNO<sub>3</sub>). Initial copper, silver and zinc “overlimit” ICP-MS results were analysed by a follow-up, “ore grade” ICP technique (OG62), which also involved a 4-acid digestion on a 0.4 g sample aliquot.

### **11.2.3 Activation Laboratories Ltd.**

Drill core samples from the 2014 re-sampling program were delivered to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Activation Labs) in Kamloops, BC, for preparation and sent to Activation Labs in Ancaster, Ontario, for analysis. At the preparation facility the samples were sorted, dried and crushed until 90% of the sample passes through a 2 mm mesh sieve. Samples were then riffle split into a 250 g portion and pulverized until 95% of the sample passes through a minus 150 mesh sieve (105 microns), the remaining material was kept as a coarse reject. As a Quality Control (QC) measure, the laboratory crushes and pulverizes cleaning sand for approximately 20 seconds between samples. In addition, to verify compliance with crushing and pulverizing specifications, the laboratory performs QC screen tests and this data can be requested and inspected by clients if required. Following preparation, samples were analyzed at the Ancaster laboratory of Activation Laboratories Ltd. for Code 8 graphite analysis by C-graphitic infrared analysis.

During the graphitic carbon infrared analytical process, a 0.5 g sample is subjected to a multistage furnace treatment to remove all forms of carbon with the exception of graphitic carbon. The residue is then vacuum-filtered and dried. Either a resistance or induction furnace is used for the analysis. The inductive elements of the sample and the accelerator couple with the high frequency field of the induction furnace. The pure oxygen environment and the heat generated by this coupling cause the sample to combust. During combustion, carbon-bearing elements are reduced, releasing carbon, which immediately binds with oxygen to form CO and CO<sub>2</sub>, the majority being CO<sub>2</sub>. Carbon is then measured as carbon dioxide in the IR (infra-red) cell as gases flow through the IR cells. Carbon dioxide absorbs IR energy at a precise wavelength within the IR spectrum. Energy from the IR source is absorbed as the gas passes through the cell preventing it from reaching the IR detector. All other IR energy is prevented from reaching the IR

detector by a narrow bandpass filter. Because of the filter, the absorption of IR energy can be attributed only to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> is detected as a reduction in the level of energy at the detector. The lower detection limit for this analysis is 0.05% graphitic carbon (Activation Laboratories Ltd., 2014).

### 11.3 Quality Assurance – Quality Control

This Technical Report discusses the results of exploration work completed by Grizzly at the Ket28 Property from 2009 to 2020. This exploration work was supervised and, for the most part, performed by APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX), as independent geological consultants for Grizzly and included a comprehensive Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) program. The following section discusses the results of the QA/QC programs completed at the Property during the work programs described in sections 9 and 10 of this Technical Report.

Sample analysis and processing was conducted at four locations since 2009, including ALS, SRC, TSL and Activation Labs. All four laboratories are ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited for precious and base metal assay methods (General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories) and are independent of Grizzly, Hi-View, APEX and the author of this Technical Report.

In addition to the rigorous internal QA/QC systems implemented by each laboratory, a comprehensive QA/QC program was instituted by APEX in 2008. The QA/QC program was designed to ensure that the sampling and analytical data is consistent and reliable. The program comprises protocols and procedures that applied in the field, as well as lab analyses. These protocols outlined strict sample collecting and data recording procedures in the field and the monitoring of analytical data throughout the programs. The primary focus of the Greenwood Project QA/QC program, including the Ket28 Property, was the analysis of drill core samples. Although basic QA/QC procedures were applied to other types of samples, such as rock and soil samples, a more rigorous program was applied to drill core sample analysis due to its potential use in subsequent quantitative analyses (i.e., resource estimation). No duplicates or standard reference materials were inserted in the 2014 core-resampling sample stream as the program was a limited exploratory exercise in determining the potential of graphite in the Property area.

During each of the Ket28 drilling programs the logging geologist inserted into the core sample stream blanks and standard reference materials (standards) at a rate of approximately 1 in every 10 real samples. In addition, starting in 2010, duplicate samples were also added to the QA/QC protocol. Initially, duplicate sampling was limited to the lab, which was directed to take a second split of the crushed sample material also known as a “prep dupe” since it was selected during the sample preparation process. Later, duplicates were collected in the field by quartering the un-sampled half of core after the first (original) sample had been collected. A summary of the inserted QA/QC samples are presented in Table 11.1.

**Table 11.1. Ket28 Property drill program QA/QC samples**

Year	Program	Blanks	Standards	Duplicates	Total QC Samples	Total Samples*	% of QC Samples
2009	Drill	46	45	-	91	913	10%
2010	Drill	28	29	28	85	573	15%
2020	Drill	79	48	50	177	1495	12%
<b>Total</b>		<b>153</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>2981</b>	<b>12%</b>

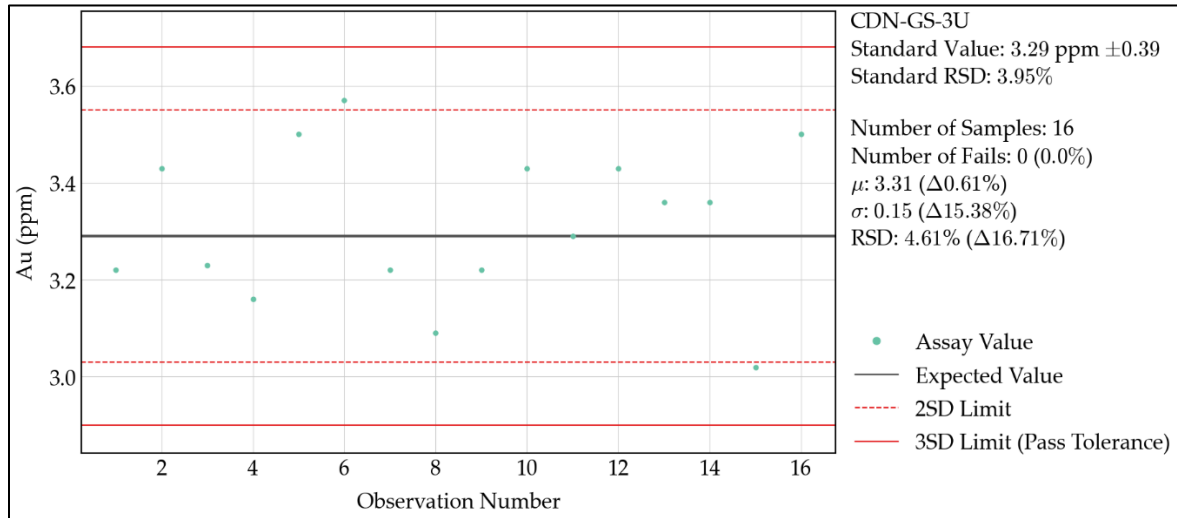
\*Sample totals include inserted quality control samples.

For the 2009 and 2010 drilling programs, gravel consisting of primarily quartzite pebbles was used as the “blank” material inserted into the sample stream to test for gold contamination in the laboratory. No issues were noted in any of the blank sample analyses in the 2009 and 2010 drilling programs. CDN Resource Laboratories Inc. (CDN) blank CDN-BL-10 was the dominant blank used in the 2020 drilling program. CDN-BL-10 is certified to assay <0.01 g/t (<10 ppb) Au by standard instrumental finish fire assay techniques. All of the 2020 blanks returned <5 ppb Au; no issues were noted in any of the blank sample analyses.

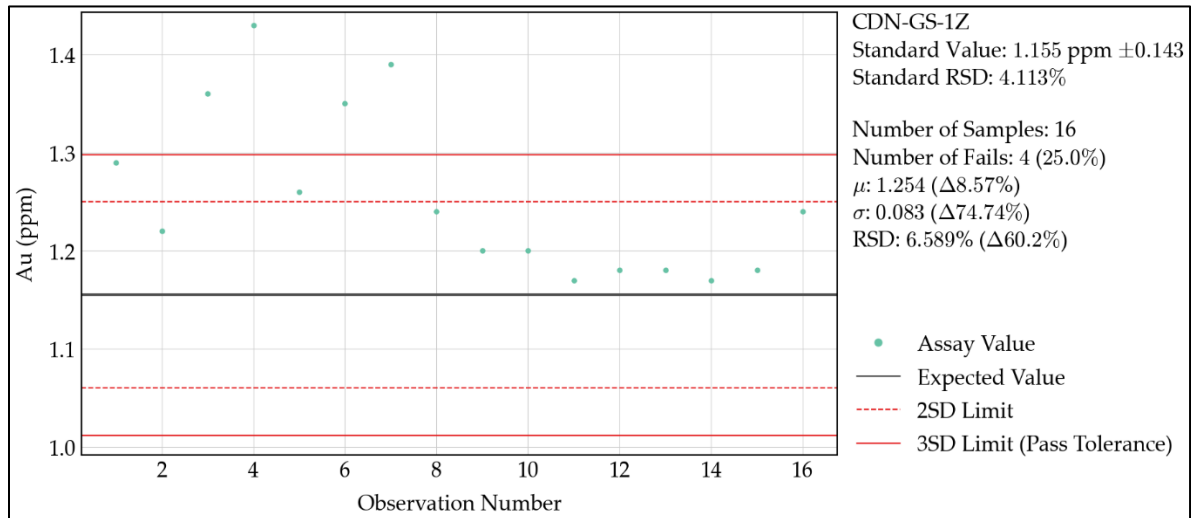
Certified standard reference materials (standards or CRMs), representing a range of gold values, were inserted into the core sample stream. All standards used were prepared and certified by CDN. CDN utilizes an interlaboratory standard deviation statistic to determine the acceptable range of analytical results from each element it certifies. The certified acceptable range for a CDN gold standard represents two interlaboratory standard deviations (2SD), which is preferable as it provides a means of evaluating individual results throughout an ongoing exploration program in real time. Other statistics, such as a 95% confidence limit, apply to the analysis of a dataset, as opposed to individual results, and thus the overall accuracy of a laboratory can only be properly examined in such a case once a statistically significant number of analyses have been accumulated. No issues were identified in any of the standard sample analyses, with respect to overall analytical accuracy, in the 2009 and 2010 drilling programs.

The standard samples inserted into the 2020 Ket28 drill sample stream included CDN-GS-3U, CDN-GS-1Z and CDN-GS-1P5T. Analytical results for these standards are illustrated in Figures 11.1 to 11.3. The QA/QC plot for CDN-GS-3U shows 0.0% failures out of the 16 samples analysed, although 2 of the samples surpass the 2SD limit. For standard CDN-GS-1Z, a total of 4 samples fell outside of their acceptable limits for gold, representing 25% of the CDN-GS-1Z standards. All failures show a positive bias with failures ranging from 1.35 to 1.43 g/t Au. The high failure rates for gold are difficult to analyse in CDN-GS-1Z due to the low “non-statistical” number of analyses of each standard, with 4 failures out of only 16 analyses. Nonetheless, a failure rate of 25% is not ideal and is higher than the normally acceptable 5% limit.

**Figure 11.1. Assay data for standard CDN-GS-3U**

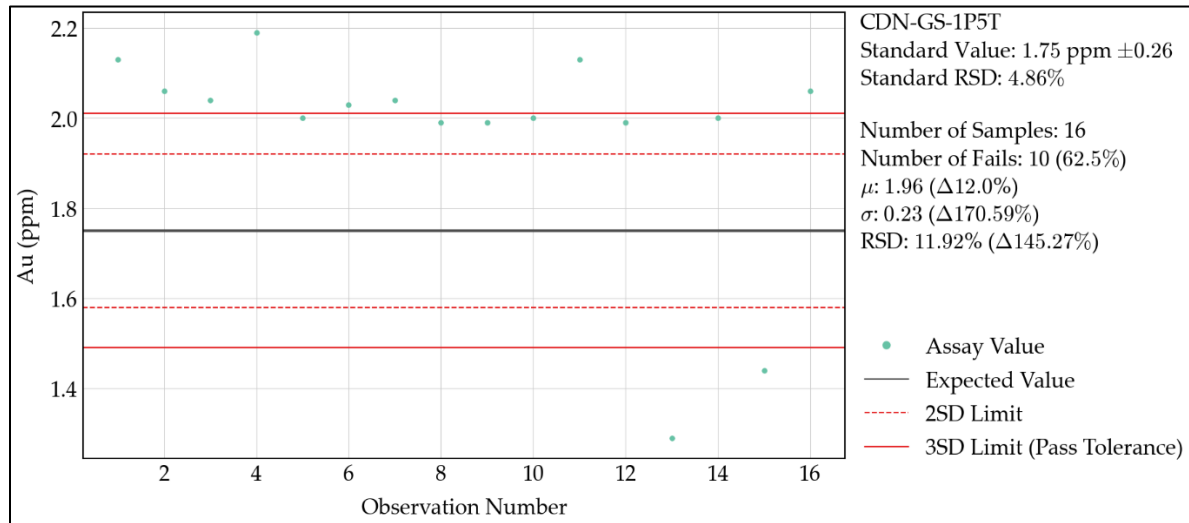


**Figure 11.2. Assay data for standard CDN-GS-1Z**





**Figure 11.3. Assay data for standard CDN-GS-1P5T**



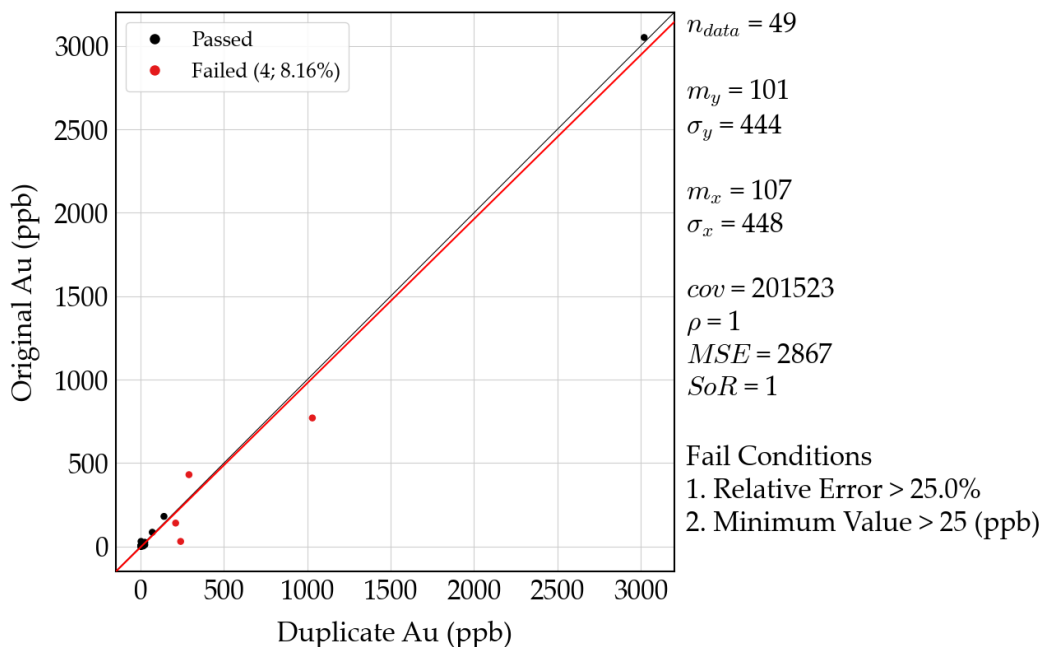
Standard CDN-GS-1P5T shows a failure rate of 62.5% for gold analysis. The data shows an overall positive bias in the analytical results with 8 of the 16 samples reporting greater than 2.03 g/t Au with a maximum assay of 2.19 g/t Au returned. For silver, all the CDN-GS-1P5T CRMs returned less than 86.9 g/t Ag, ranging from 84.3 to 86.4 g/t Ag. The data shows that there is likely an analytical or homogenization issue with standard CDN-GS-1P5T.

The author recommends discontinuing the use of CDN-GS-1P5T and CDN-GS-1Z in future drill programs. In addition, prior to any future resource calculation, the author recommends that any standards with high failure rates are subject to reanalysis by a third-party laboratory. Select pulps remaining from the standards and drill samples should be sent for umpire checks with a new standard inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1 in every 10 samples.

During the 2010 drilling program, duplicate core samples were collected at the laboratory by riffle splitting of the second sample of crushed core immediately following the initial crushing and collection of the original sample. There were no significant issues identified in the analysis of the duplicate core sample data from 2010.

In the 2020 drilling program, duplicate core samples comprised quartered core. Quartered core, as opposed to preparation sample duplicates, are a better test of sample variability. The 2020 Ket28 drilling duplicate sample gold assays are illustrated in Figure 11.4. The data shows no significant issues with respect to either sampling or analytical bias with a failure rate of 8.16% (4 of 49 samples).

**Figure 11.4. Duplicate sample QA/QC data plot for the 2020 drilling program**



#### 11.4 Adequacy of Sample Collection, Preparation, Security and Analytical Procedures

In the opinion of the author of this report, there were no issues with respect to the sample collection, methodology, sample security, sample preparation or sample analyses in any of the exploration programs completed at the Midway Property since 2009. However, the failure rate of CRM CDN-GS-1P5T shows that there is likely an analytical or homogenization issue with standard CDN-GS-1P5T. As a result, the author recommends removing this CRM from future drill programs.

The author considers the data within the Ket28 Property's exploration database as suitable for use in the further evaluation of the Property.

## 12 Data Verification

### 12.1 Data Verification Procedures

Data verification procedure applied by the author involved;

- Review of the available historical technical reports and assessment filings directly related to the Ket28 Property and the immediate area of the Property.
- Review of the of the most current drill database and recent surface geochemical and geophysical data managed by APEX on behalf of Grizzly.
- Site visit to the Ket28 Property during which access to the Property, outcrop exposure, surface geology was reviewed and verification sampling of altered and mineralized outcrop was conducted.
- Confirmation of drill collar locations using hand held GPS.
- Inspection of core storage facility in Rock Creek, BC.
- Duplicate sampling of half core intervals from three separate drillholes.

Prior to visiting the Property on August 14<sup>th</sup>, 2021, the QP reviewed a selection of historical technical reports and field maps dating back to 1968. The historical data provided a clear overview of how the Project has been advanced by successive exploration campaigns, culminating in the 2020 drill program carried out on the Ket28 Showing by Grizzly. Based on the review of the historical data, the site visit focussed on the Ket28 Showing and drill core stored at APEX Geoscience Ltd.'s core storage facility near Rock Creek, BC. APEX was retained by Grizzly Discoveries to oversee and manage all exploration activities on their consolidated Greenwood properties, which included the Ket28 Property from 2008-present. Descriptions of the Ket 28 Showing and historical exploration work are well detailed in the most recent technical report completed on the Ket28 Prospect by APEX in 2013 (Dufresne and Banas, 2013). The objective of the site visit by the QP was to confirm the accuracy and reliability of the descriptions of geology, alteration and mineralization in drill core and outcrop as well as to confirm the locations of a representative selection of historic drillhole collars by hand held GPS. Additionally, the QP conducted verification sampling at outcrop locations at the Ket28 Showing and a selection of drill core intervals for comparison to the original assays. The QP considers the Ket28 Property to be an early stage, gold exploration property of merit warranting future exploration work.

### 12.2 Validation Limitations

The author was provided with a comprehensive package of historical data compiled by APEX on behalf of Grizzly. Based on a review of the historical data, it is the opinion of the author that the Ket28 Showing is the highest priority and most advanced target on the

Ket28 Property. The site visit focused on verifying the results of the historical exploration work carried out on the Ket28 Showing.

During the site visit the author was also allowed full access to the main Ket28 Showing in the field as well as complete access to the existing historical drill core stored at APEX's core storage facility. The author personally selected the sample sites, collected and bagged all rock samples in the field and at the core storage facility. A total of 10 samples were collected by the author during the site visit, including six (6) rock grab samples, one (1) float rock sample and three (3) half core samples. At all times the samples collected during the site visit were in the possession of the author.

Due to the very early stage of advancement of other targets or showings on the Ket28 Property the author did not visit the Rock, Ket27, Dan and Independence showings.

### **12.3 Adequacy of the Data**

Technical data used to compile this Technical Report included historical technical reports and maps dating back to 1968. The most recent technical report by APEX Geoscience on behalf of Grizzly Discoveries in 2013 and 2014 provided a comprehensive exploration history and description of the Ket28 Property. In addition to historical technical reports and maps, the author reviewed the current drill database including drilling up to 2020 on the Ket28 Showing and 3D geological modelling completed by APEX on all available drill information to date.

It is the QP's opinion that the quality and reliability of the historical data is sufficient to provide an excellent overview of the exploration history of the Ket28 Property. During the data review and site visit, the QP did not identify any issues or significant discrepancies that would cause one to question the validity of the historical data. Furthermore, the coverage and level of detail in the historical data is adequate for the purpose of this Technical Report and also for the purpose of identifying exploration target areas of merit on the Project that warrant follow up exploration.

### **12.4 Qualified Person Site Inspection**

The author travelled by truck from Vancouver, BC, to Greenwood, BC, on August 13, 2021. During the late afternoon the author was given a tour of some of the historic copper occurrences and former producers that are within or immediately adjacent to Grizzly Discoveries Inc.'s land package in the Greenwood camp, but not specifically on the Rock Creek claim group which hosts the Ket28 Showing. The tour provided some context of the regional geology and style of mineralization characteristic of the Greenwood district. On the evening of August 13, 2021, the author conducted a preliminary review of the core storage facility and general condition of the historic core located at Rock Creek, approximately 15 kilometres (km) east of the Ket28 Property on Highway 3. The core storage area was well organized, some of the core boxes were stored in covered racks and some (2020 drilling) were cross stacked on skids (See Photo 12.1). Core boxes were in good condition, well labelled with core box lids on the 2020 cross stacked drill core still

intact. Although the core storage yard is monitored by security cameras, it is not within a locked secured compound.

**Photo 12.1. Site visit photos showing the Ket28 Property core storage area and the condition of the drill core from the 2020 drill program**



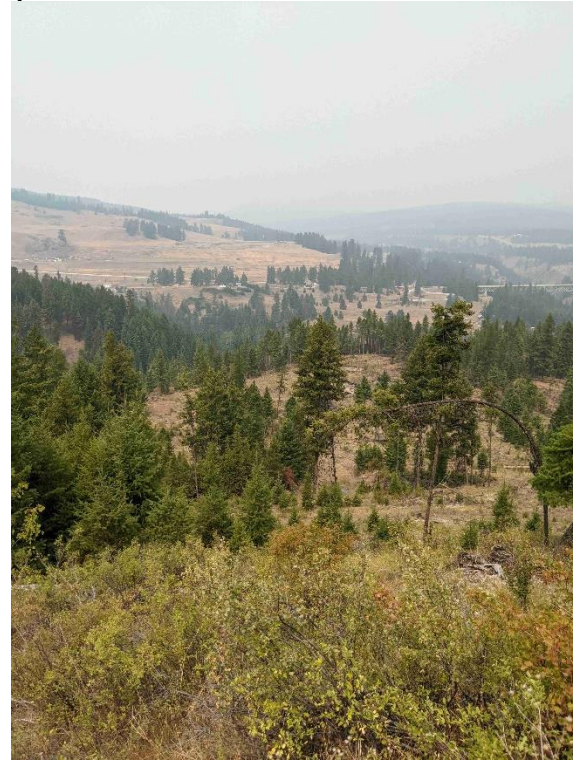
On the morning of August 14, 2021, the travelled by truck to the Ket28 Property. Access to the Ket28 Showing involves crossing the Fossen Air Ltd., Bar 7 Ranch property by a farm trail/road suitable for 4x4 truck off of Highway 3, winding approximately 5km to the south and up a gentle rounded ridge to the main Ket28 Showing area (See Photos 12.2a-b and 12.3). Although the 2009 to 2020 drill pads had been rejuvenated and planted with grass, drill access roads, trails and pads were still evident. The majority of drillholes completed in 2020 and most from the 2009 to 2010 programs were well marked by timbers and metal tag labels indicating the hole number, azimuth, dip and total depth (See Photos 12.4a-c). In total, nine (9) drillholes were located and hand held GPS coordinates were recorded and compared to the original coordinates, of which the 2020 drillholes were surveyed by Pendergraft Professional Land Surveying Inc. of Osoyoos, B.C. using a differential GPS system. The drill collar and sample site locations visited by the author are illustrated in Figure 12.1. Table 12.1 summarizes the verification survey results.

**Photo 12.2. Photos a) looking south-southeast from Highway 3 to Ket28 on ridge; and b) looking north from Ket28 Showing access road to Old Nick Ni Prospect (off-Property)**

a)



b)



**Photo 12.3. Photo showing the 4 x 4 access road to the Ket28 Showing**



Photo 12.4. Photos a) drillhole collar location of 20KT-015; b) metal tag label marking the timber placed at drillhole collar location of 20KT-005; and c) drillhole collar location of 20KT-014

a)



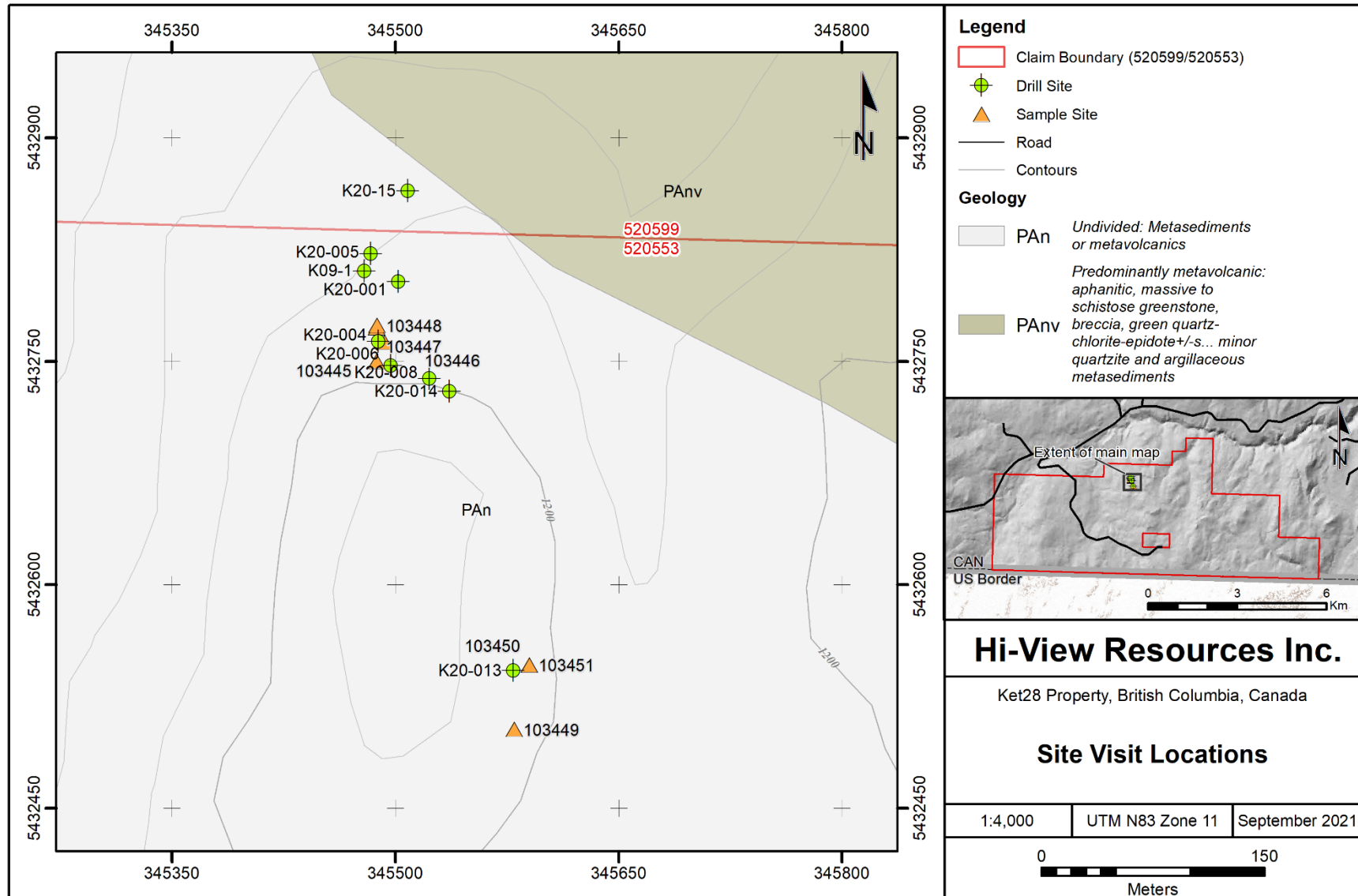
b)



c)



Figure 12.1. QP Site Visit sample and drill collar locations





**Table 12.1. Drill collar coordinate comparison table. All coordinates are in UTM Nad83 Zone 11.**

Drillhole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (masl)	Original Easting	Original Northing	Original Elev. (masl)	Difference Easting (m)	Difference Northing (m)	Difference Elev. (m)
K09-01	345479.3	5432810.0	1181.8	345479.0	5432809.0	1182.0	0.3	1.0	-0.2
K20-001	345502.3	5432803.8	1185.2	345503.6	5432808.6	1183.0	-1.3	-4.8	2.2
K20-004	345489.0	5432763.4	1198.6	345487.5	5432767.7	1189.4	1.4	-4.4	9.2
K20-005	345483.3	5432822.9	1180.4	345484.5	5432820.4	1180.1	-1.2	2.5	0.2
K20-006	345497.0	5432746.5	1208.8	345498.9	5432746.6	1194.9	-1.9	-0.2	13.9
K20-008	345522.4	5432738.4	1201.0	345527.2	5432728.7	1197.4	-4.8	9.7	3.6
K20-013	345579.1	5432542.1	1219.6	345579.7	5432541.4	1212.7	-0.6	0.7	6.8
K20-014	345536.8	5432730.5	1203.5	345542.7	5432720.5	1198.9	-5.9	10.1	4.6
K20-015	345507.6	5432864.9	1174.1	345500.1	5432865.7	1174.4	7.5	-0.9	-0.2

Appreciating the limited precision of the handheld GPS, the check GPS coordinates were consistent with the original Differential GPS surveyed coordinates and the differences are not viewed as material.

Evidence of historic trenching and prospecting pits were observed at several sites approaching the Ket28 Showing from the north (See Photo 12.5a-c) and in the immediate area of the Ket28 drilling. Most trenches observed were overgrown, but outcrop was visible and available for sampling (See Photo 12.6a-b). Although there was no obvious expression of the main interpreted northwest trending Ket28 structure in topography, there was a linear N-S trending valley/draw which is roughly coincident with a significant N-S structure interpreted from the airborne magnetic data. This N-S structure transects the western end of the Ket28 mineralized trend defined by drilling. A total of six grab samples and a float sample (103445-103451) were collected for analyses (see Photos 12.7-12.9). Samples sites focused on outcrops or trenches that exposed signs of mineralization and alteration were selected. The rock types sampled were consistent with Anarchist Group metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock types with variably sheared and foliated mafic volcanics being the dominate lithology observed at the Ket28 Showing.

**Photo 12.5. Photos a) Looking north-northwest near sample site 103449; b) historic adit located to the east of sample site 103451; and c) overgrown historic working**

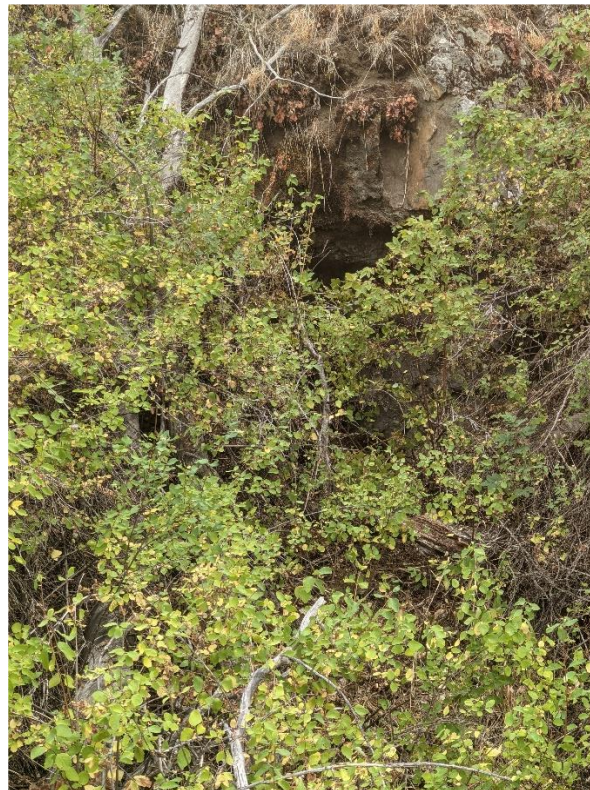
a)



b)



c)



**Photo 12.6. Photos a) looking south at an outcrop of sheared mafic volcanic; and b) the sample site of QP verification samples 103450 and 103451**

a)



b)



**Photo 12.7. QP verification sample 103445**



**Photo 12.8. QP verification sample 103446**



**Photo 12.9. QP verification sample 103448**



Verification sample results from surface grab and float samples from the Ket28 Prospect are summarized in Table 12.2 below. Sample descriptions are listed in Table 12.3.

The analytical results from the verification surface grab samples returned a few weekly anomalous gold values and as well as anomalous values of As, Cu, Ni and chromium (Cr). Although more extensive sampling was conducted by Grizzly from 2009 to 2020 (452 samples) only a few rock samples returned gold grades of greater than 0.5 g/t Au over the Ket28 trend. This may be a function of available mineralized outcrop exposure or possibly the sporadic nature of mineralized lenses within the sheared rock package.

The elevated values returned for As, Cu, Ni, and Cr, although not diagnostic are consistent with and characteristic of the styles of mineralization being explored for at Ket28.

**Table 12.2. QP site visit rock grab sample locations and select results, Ket28 Showing**

Sample ID	Northing (NAD83 11Z)	Easting (NAD83 11Z)	Au (g/t)	As (g/t)	Cu (g/t)	Ni (g/t)	Cr (g/t)
103445	345488	5432750	<0.001	47.9	6.7	74.8	96
103446	345493	5432763	<0.001	4.9	4	1.3	6
103447	345487	5432773	0.103	8.8	28.5	19.5	27
103448	345488	5432774	0.393	5.3	61.6	23.6	30
103449	345580	5432503	0.008	8.5	20.1	12.1	6
103450	345590	5432546	0.02	2.9	142.5	16.5	2
103451	345590	5432546	0.024	1.6	12.4	19.1	7

**Table 12.3. QP site visit grab sample descriptions, Ket28 Showing**

Sample Number	Type	Description
103445	Grab	Grey/green schist, highly silicified, carbonate and pale green sericite alteration, pervasive, non magnetic, approx. 3% cross cutting and shear parallel veinlets and a few 1-2mm quartz/carbonate veinlets with minor limonite/hematite, 1-2% fine grained disseminated arsenopyrite, trace fine grained pyrite.
103446	Grab	Medium-coarse grained, angular quartz vein material proximal to weathered outcrop, minor tourmaline as patches and seams, minor patchy limonite and hematite, trace pyrite.
103447	Grab	Dark grey, fine grained to aphanitic, highly silicified rock, weakly foliated, 2-3%, 1-2mm quartz veinlets parallel to foliation and cross cutting, patches of fine grained tourmaline and limonite + possible hematite on fracture surfaces, trace-1% pyrite as blebs adjacent to veinlets, trace very fine grained arsenopyrite in veinlets.
103448	Grab	Dark grey, fine grained to aphanitic, highly silicified rock, weakly foliated (similar to Sample 103447), 2-3%, 1-2mm wide, foliation parallel and cross cutting quartz +/- tour veinlets, lesser reddish orange/brown veinlets, weak to moderate reaction with hydrochloric acid, possibly ankerite, patches of fine grained tourmaline and limonite and possible hematite on fracture surfaces, trace - 1% pyrite, euhedral and blebs near quartz/tourmaline veinlets.
103449	Grab	Fine grained, foliated mafic volcanic, chloritic, less than 1% quartz +/- tourmaline +/- hematite veinlets and odd carbonate bearing veinlet, trace pyrite as blebs, trace arsenopyrite.
103450	Grab	4-5cm wide sheared band in mafic volcanic with anastomosing 1-3mm wide quartz/carbonate veinlets cross cutting earlier ankerite veinlets, limonite vugs, chlorite, minor tourmaline and ankerite, 1-2% pyrite as blebs, trace very fine grained arsenopyrite.
103451	Grab	Brecciated, chloritic, mafic volcanic, quartz/carbonate veining with minor tourmaline cross cut minor ankerite veinlets, hematite and limonite as seams and patches, trace-1% pyrite, trace arsenopyrite.

In the afternoon of August 14<sup>th</sup>, 2021, the author reviewed a selection of drill core and collected duplicate half core samples from three drillholes, 20KET-004 (Sample 103452), 20KET-007 (Sample 103453) and 09KET-001 (Sample 103454). Selected intervals of drill core were also reviewed and compared to the original logging. The lithology, mineralization, structure and structural orientations observed in drill core were consistent with the original drill logs. Verification sample check analyses from the duplicate half drill core intervals from 20KET-004, 20KET-007 and 09KET-001 are summarized in Table 12.4 below. Sample descriptions are listed in Table 12.5. The check gold analyses reasonably correlate with the original assays from the previously reported intervals. One of the check analysis (#103452) exactly duplicated the original result while there was a slight negative bias in the two other check sample analyses (#103453-454). Given the variability associated with the style of gold mineralization at the Ket28 showing, the author does not view the bias as significant or material to the reliability of the drill data for the purposes of assessing an early stage exploration project.

**Table 12.4. QP site visit core re-sampling results for Au, Ket28 Showing**

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Original Sample Number	Original Sample Au (g/t)	QP Sample Number	Check Sample Au (g/t)
20KET-004	65.56	66.50	0.94	255584	2.14	103452	2.14
20KET-007	89.20	89.50	0.30	255868	4.32	103453	4.19
09KET-001	63.00	64.00	1.00	000568	3.94	103454	3.18

\*Intervals represent drill core length. True width is not known but is estimated to be 75 to 90% of core length.

**Table 12.5. QP site visit core re-sampling intervals and descriptions, Ket28 Showing**

QP Sample Number	Original Sample Number	Drillhole	Interval (m)	Description
103452	255584	20KET-004	63.56-66.50	Breccia, clast supported, highly sericitized fragments in smoky grey siliceous matrix with fine grained sulphides, late dark grey veinlets (<1mm) that weakly effervesce, 3-5% fine grained pyrite as masses in matrix, 1-2% fine grained arsenopyrite masses surround altered fragments, non magnetic, weak to moderate shear fabric 85-90° to core axis, black fibrous coating on shear surfaces (possible graphite).
103453	255868	20KET-007	89.20-89.50	Breccia, mottled grey and beige, sericite alteration, 1mm wide quartz/carbonate veinlets, weak shear fabric 85-90° to core axis, 3-5% fine grained pyrite as veinlets, disseminations and masses in matrix, 2-3% fine grained arsenopyrite.
103454	000568	09KET-001	63.00-64.00	Breccia, mottled grey-beige-pale orange-pale green colouring, sericite alteration, minor pinkish red staining (possible hematite), moderate shear fabric 75° to core axis, three styles of veining, medium-coarse grained quartz/carbonate veins parallel to shear fabric with no sulphides, fine grained grey siliceous veinlets with <1% fine grained pyrite and arsenopyrite, and carb veinlets with no sulphides. Overall 3-5% fine grained Pyrite and 1- 2% arsenopyrite in siliceous veinlets and as blebs, patches and disseminated in matrix.

It is the opinion of the author that industry standard procedures have been observed that are acceptable for ensuring the accuracy of all data pertaining to exploration work carried out on the Ket28 Property since 2009. It is also the opinion of the author that

exploration work conducted from 1989 to 2009 was also carried out using industry accepted standards for that period of time but lacked the level of detail contained in the more recent technical reports. Based on independent verification sampling and review of the outcrop exposure and drill core from the Ket28 Showing, the author can verify the geological observations, results and conclusions of the most recent exploration work carried out by Grizzly Discoveries on the Ket28 Property and more specifically the Ket28 Showing are accurate.

Although more exploration work is required to define the full extent and nature of mineralization at the Ket28 Showing and other showings on the Ket28 Property, the available historical technical information is reliable and sufficient to make a preliminary assessment of the mineralization potential of the Project and recommendations for further exploration as will be discussed in Sections 25 and 26.

### **13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing**

The Company has yet to conduct mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing at the Ket28 Property.

### **14 Mineral Resource Estimates**

The Company has yet to conduct mineral resource/reserve modelling or estimations. There are no known mineral resources or reserves outlined at the Ket28 Property.

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**Sections 15-22 are not required.**  
**The Ket28 Property is an early stage exploration project.**  
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## 23 Adjacent Properties

The reader is cautioned that the following section discusses mineralization, mineral showings, mineral occurrences, historical mines and/or mineral deposits that are not located on the Ket28 Property but are located in the vicinity of the Property. The author of this report has not had the opportunity to visit most of these sites and mineral deposits, or verify any of information presented below, and the reader is further cautioned that this information is not intended to imply that such mineralization exists at the Ket28 Property. The information provided in this section is simply intended to describe examples of the type and tenor of mineralization that exists in the region and is being explored for at the Ket28 Property. Relevant mineral occurrences and properties that are adjacent to the Ket28 Property are presented in Figure 23.1.

### 23.1 Consolidated Greenwood Property

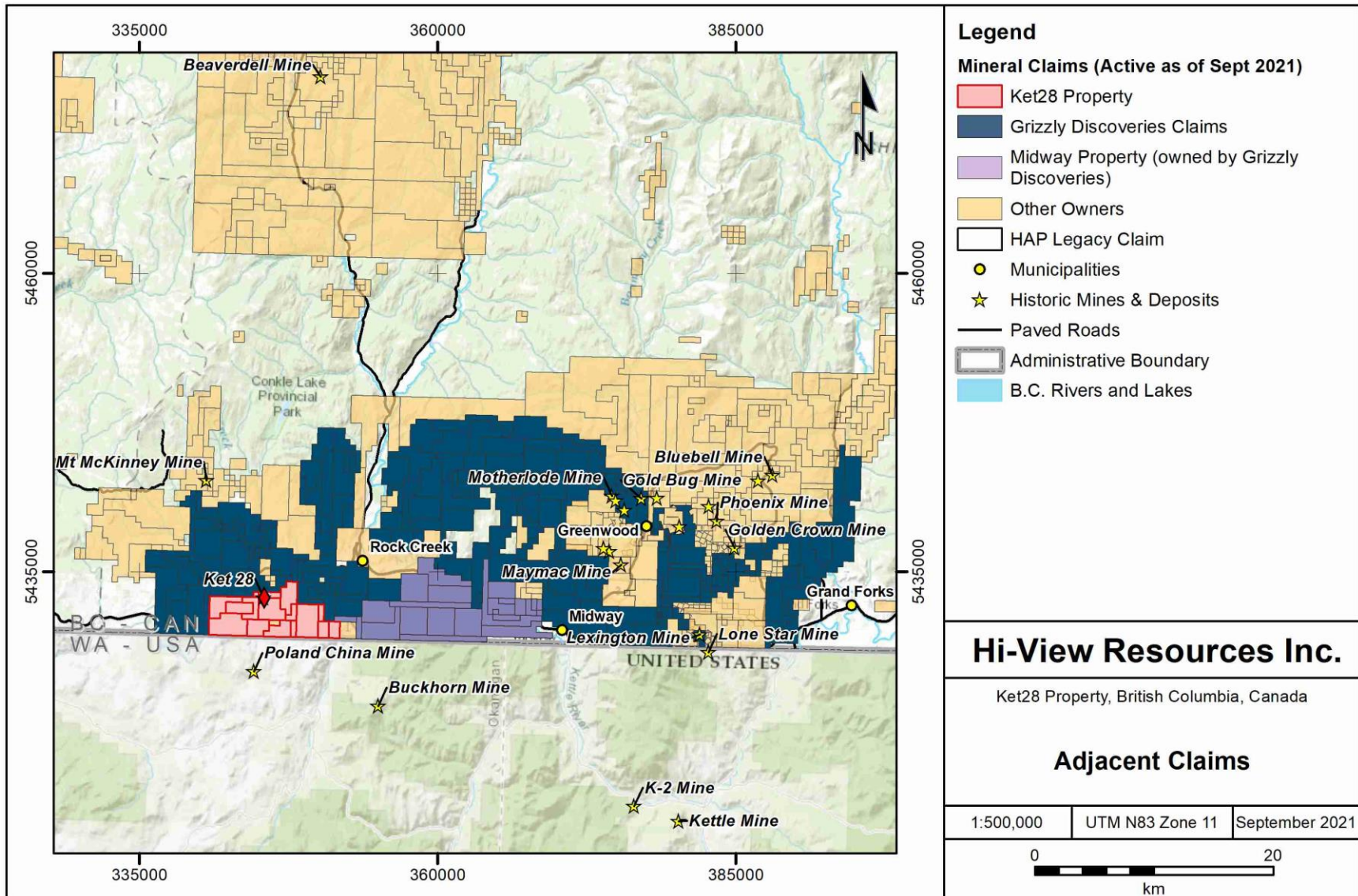
The Ket28 Property was explored as part of Grizzly Discoveries Inc.'s consolidated Greenwood Property from 2009 to 2020. Hence the Ket28 Property is largely surrounded by claims belonging to the consolidated Greenwood Property (Figure 23.1). Several mineralized zones are situated within the consolidated Greenwood Property, comprising structurally controlled Au, Ag, plus or minus ( $\pm$ ) Cu, Pb, Zn and PGE bearing quartz veins with possible relation to intrusive systems (i.e., epithermal and skarn-type alteration systems) and, in some cases, VMS settings. Areas of interest in Grizzly's Greenwood Project include the Copper Mountain and Motherlode North properties located to the northeast of the Ket28 Property. The Midway, Sappho, Attwood-Overlander and Grandby properties located east of the Ket28 Property and the Dayton Property located to the west of the Ket28 Property (Figure 23.1). The information in sub-section 23.2 has been sourced from Dufresne and Banas (2013) and Hough (2021). The author has reviewed these sources and consider these to contain all of the relevant geological and mineralization information about properties adjacent to Ket28.

### 23.2 Grizzly's Adjacent Properties in the Greenwood Region

In the Greenwood area, exploration and mining dates back to the early 1880's. The first phase of exploration and development was focused on high grade gold and silver veins, such as the Cariboo-Amelia (Mt McKinney), Providence, Skylark, No. 7 and Dentonia Mines. Significant historical producers in the Greenwood area are summarized in Table 23.1, with their locations shown above in Figure 6.1. Similarly, historical production within the Republic District, located in Washington State south of the Greenwood area, is summarized in Table 23.2 (Tables 23.1 and 23.2 are modified from Tables 2a and 2c in Dufresne and Banas, 2013). The reader is cautioned that this information is not intended to imply that such mineralization exists at the Ket28 Property. The information provided in this section is simply intended to describe examples of the type and tenor of mineralization that exists in the region and is being explored for at the Ket28 Property.



Figure 23.1. Adjacent properties



**Table 23.1. Historical Production Figures from Past Producing Mines in the Greenwood area (after Dufresne and Banas, 2013)**

Mine	Mined (tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au (ounces)	Ag (ounces)	Cu (pounds)	Location	Source
Phoenix Area									
Phoenix Pit (Knob Hill)	21,552,283	1.31	8.49	1.09	<b>911,133</b>	<b>5,884,485</b>	<b>519,608,137</b>	Off Property (<35km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE020)
Snowshoe*	545,129	2.36	9.081	1.16	<b>41,280</b>	<b>159,138</b>	<b>13,937,677</b>	Off Property (<35km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE025)
Rawhide*	855,634	1.23	8.08	0.99	<b>33,939</b>	<b>222,136</b>	<b>18,610,012</b>	Off Property (<35km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE026)
Brooklyn*	292,834	2.92	11.72	1.22	<b>27,487</b>	<b>110,293</b>	<b>7,864,683</b>	Off Property (<35km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE013)
Other	5,475	7.53	47.34	0.23	<b>1,326</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1959.8894</b>		
Sylvester K	5,090	5.10			<b>835</b>			Off Property (<35 km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE046); Caron; 2012)
Motherlode Area									
Motherlode	4,245,875	1.27	5.0	0.82	<b>173,312</b>	<b>688,174</b>	<b>76,974,321</b>	Off Property (<25km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE034)
Sunset	109,305	1.32	6.8	0.79	<b>4,649</b>	<b>24,014</b>	<b>1,910,235</b>	Off Property (<25km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE035)
Greyhound	803,326	0.02	0.43	0.07	<b>500</b>	<b>11,220</b>	<b>1,315,987</b>	Off Property (<25km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE050)
Dentonia Camp (Jewel)	132,431	10.50	66.52		<b>44,701</b>	<b>283,194</b>	<b>14,407</b>	Off Property (<35km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE055, 126, 152)
Pathfinder Camp	2,214	10.35	93.01	0.80	<b>737</b>	<b>6,621</b>	<b>38,922</b>	Off Property (<50km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE074, 075, 079)
Senator Camp	6,416	5.37	12.41	0.22	<b>1,108</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>30,787</b>	Off Property (<45km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE057, 158, 187)
Eholt, Oro Denoro, Emma Camp	460,093	0.80	22.1	1.77	<b>11,815</b>	<b>326,910</b>	<b>17,982,129</b>	Off Property (<40km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE060, 62, 63 etc)
Providence, Elkhorn, Gold Bug	10,749	17.75	4,035.6		<b>6,135</b>	<b>1,394,596</b>	<b>578</b>	Off Property (<40km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE001, 02, 48)
Defiance Camp	495	14.39	2,269.8		<b>229</b>	<b>36,121</b>		Off Property (<40km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE012, 212, 215)
Epu - Bay Camp	2,575	34.40	1,349.3		<b>2,848</b>	<b>111,700</b>		Off Property (<40km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE004-6, 08, 216)
Skylark/H Zone	35,164	3.21	484.4	0.03	<b>3,624</b>	<b>547,605</b>	<b>21,023</b>	Off Property (<30km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE011)
Golden Crown & Winnipeg	55,804	7.20	21.63	0.22	<b>12,913</b>	<b>38,798</b>	<b>274,508</b>	Off Property (<35km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE032, 33)
Athelstan	16,739	9.39	11.2	0.30	<b>5,054</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>111,985</b>	Off Property (<40km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE047)
Lexington Trend									
No. 7, City of Paris & Mabel	15,788	7.57	206.6	0.38	<b>3,843</b>	<b>104,872</b>	<b>133,189</b>	Off Property (<30km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESE042, 43, 149)
Other Small Producers	12,318	4.31	150.5	1.24	<b>1,706</b>	<b>59,612</b>	<b>336,598</b>	Off Property	
Cariboo-Amelia (Mt McKinney)	124,691	20.37	8.13		<b>81,656</b>	<b>32,582</b>		Off Property (<12km)	(BC MINFILE 082ESW020)
<b>Total Historic Production:</b>	<b>29,285,338</b>				<b>1,369,995</b>	<b>10,051,217</b>	<b>659,167,139</b>		

\*Subsequent production in addition to these totals are included with the Phoenix Mine production totals.

**Table 23.2. Historical Production Figures from Past Producing Mines in the Republic area, Washington State near the Ket28 Property (after Dufresne and Banas, 2013)**

Deposit	Period From	To	Milled (tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (ounces)	Ag (ounces)	Type of Mineralization	Source
Kettle Operations									
Buckhorn	2008	2012	1,643,000	13.83		730,786		Skarn	(Kinross Gold Corp, 2008 - 2012)
Lamefoot	1994	2001	2,860,364	7.27		607,225		VMS Replacement (Skarn?)	(Cooper, Pers Comm., 2011)
Overlook	1990	1995	1,896,513	5.21		288,995		VMS Replacement (Skarn?)	(Cooper, Pers Comm., 2011)
K2	1997	2007	1,282,948	6.89		257,760		Epithermal Quartz	(Cooper, Pers Comm., 2011)
Key East & West	1992	1993	928,980	4.80		129,882		VMS Replacement (Skarn?)	(Cooper, Pers Comm., 2011)
Emanuel Creek	2003	2007	671,511	9.77		191,161		Epithermal Quartz	(Cooper, Pers Comm., 2011)
Kettle (Granny)	1990	1993	246,336	8.91		63,932		Epithermal Quartz	(Cooper, Pers Comm., 2011)
East Vein	2000	2003	227,010	5.93		39,344		Epithermal Quartz	(Cooper, Pers Comm., 2011)
Knob Hill & Mud Lake	1896	1985	2,958,744	20.54	116.9	1,952,017	11,110,405	Epithermal Quartz	(Wolff et al., 2010; United States Geological Survey, 1984 - 1995)
Golden Promise	1987	1995	685,726	24.22	113.8	533,991	2,509,863	Epithermal Quartz	(Wolff et al., 2010; United States Geological Survey, 1984 - 1995)
Mountain Lion & Trevitt Pierce	1896	1947	152,600	5.68	39.1	25,300	273,950	Epithermal Quartz	(Wolff et al., 2010)
South Penn		1987	29,300	1.78		1,524		Epithermal Quartz	(Wolff et al., 2010)
Ben Hur, San Poil & Trade Dollar	1902	1950	190,677	11.41	62.3	69,940	381,714	Epithermal Quartz	(Wolff et al., 2010)
Lone Pine & Last Chance etc	1901	1947	290,915	13.10	104.4	122,522	976,013	Epithermal Quartz	(Wolff et al., 2010)
Surprise & Black Tail	1902	1950	169,166	16.63	108.3	90,462	588,866	Epithermal Quartz	(Wolff et al., 2010)
Quilp	1901	1940	146,288	13.17	85.7	61,922	403,337	Epithermal Quartz	(Wolff et al., 2010)
Pearl & Cove	1910	1943	27,510	7.44	38.4	6,586	34,070	Epithermal Quartz	(Wolff et al., 2010)
Tom Thumb	1902	1949	23,049	11.45	55.2	8,493	40,892	Epithermal Quartz	(Wolff et al., 2010)
Republic	1896	1949	127,050	22.66	110.7	92,596	429,339	Epithermal Quartz	(Wolff et al., 2010)
Golden Dike/Comstock	1896	1988	136,079	3.43	5.14	15,000	22,500	Intrusion/Horfels	(United States Geological Survey, 1984 - 1988)
Morning Star	1903	1943	6,701	22.42	68.6	4,831	14,785	Mesothermal Quartz	(Parker and Calkins, 1964)
Lone Star	1897	1978	500,712	1.00		16,098		VMS Replacement/Manto?	(Cowley and Puritch, 2007)
<b>Total Historic Production</b>			<b>15,201,179</b>	<b>10.87</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>5,310,367</b>	<b>16,785,734</b>		

Grizzly's Copper Mountain claims lie within the northern part of the Toroda Graben and are situated to the northeast of Ket28. This property has yielded results that are considered to be examples of the porphyry and/or skarn styles of mineralization in the region. Rock grab sampling in 2009 and 2010 returned numerous samples with greater than 10 g/t Au and up to 129 g/t Au in the area of the Mabel Jenny and Prince of Wales showings. In 2010 drilling intersected wide zones of low-grade gold and silver mineralization, accompanied by widespread propylitic alteration, biotite hornfels and silicification in several holes. Highlights include the discovery of new gold mineralization at the Prince of Wales target with a core intersection of 1.0 g/t Au over 30 m; several narrow, 0.5 to 1.5 m intersections of near massive sulphide (pyrite and pyrrhotite) intersected in 2 drillholes yielding up to 1.1 g/t Au, 2.12 g/t Ag and 0.08% Cu across 7.07 m at the Mabel Jenny North target; 0.21 g/t Au over a 42.8 m, along with low grade gold mineralization over the entire drill hole interval from surface to 163.8 m depth at Mabel Jenny.

Grizzly's Dayton property borders the Ket28 Property to the north and west and is an example of porphyry style Cu-Au mineralization. The Dayton prospect is hosted in Late Paleozoic Anarchist volcanics and sediments along the west edge of the Rock Creek graben. A large Nelson aged batholith is mapped nearby to the west, and several Eocene porphyry style stocks and smaller intrusions have been mapped in the vicinity of the Dayton prospect. During 2010, a total of 1,021 soil samples were collected with a total of 40 samples yielding at least 50 ppb Au up to a maximum of 272 ppb Au defining a strong Au-in-soil anomaly measuring 200 m wide by 450 m long. The Au anomaly is accompanied by high Cu with more than 100 soil samples yielding greater than 100 ppm up to 1,225 ppm Cu. Surface sampling and mapping identified the presence of abundant pyrite and chalcopyrite associated with hornfels and skarn spatially associated with altered alkaline intrusives. Drilling in 2010 and 2011 resulted in the discovery of widespread Cu-Au mineralization at the Dayton target area associated with the soil anomaly and coincident Induced Polarization (IP) anomalies. Holes 10DA01 to 10DA06 encountered widespread sulphides, predominantly pyrite and chalcopyrite, accompanied by intense alteration, silicification and widespread Cu-Au mineralization. The mineralization is hosted in a variety of rock types including diorite, quartz-feldspar porphyry, volcanic breccias, hornfels, basalts and mudstone. Significant results include hole 10DA01, which yielded 0.18 g/t Au and 0.029% Cu across 96.0 m with a higher grade portion of 0.61 g/t Au and 0.042% Cu across 8.1 m core length. The first hole in the 2011 program (11DA09) was designed to drill test coincident anomalous Au-in-soils and the Dayton East IP chargeability anomaly and yielded a wide bulk tonnage style low grade Au-Cu zone of mineralization grading 0.25 g/t Au and 0.07% Cu over 117 m core length with a higher grade zone of 0.43 g/t Au and 0.15% Cu over 51.0 m core length at the top of the zone and immediately below the casing. The Au-Cu mineralization is hosted in a unit of potassic altered basalt with significant breccia zones comprised of basalt and feldspar porphyry clasts with chloritization, silicification and up to 5% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. The style of mineralization and alteration is in line with intrusion related porphyry style Au-Cu deposits across British Columbia.

Grizzly's Midway property borders the Ket28 Property to the east (Figure 23.1). Baden Resources Inc. recently entered into an Option Agreement with Grizzly (see Grizzly News Release dated March 15, 2021) with respect to the Midway property whereby Baden may acquire a 75% working interest in the property. The Midway property is hosted in Paleozoic to Triassic rocks within and near the western boundary of the Toroda graben. The Midway claims cover an area referred to as the "Midway Window", which is an inlier of pre-Tertiary rocks surrounded by Eocene age volcanics and sediments within the Toroda graben. The Midway Window area covers an easterly trending belt of serpentinite and listwanite alteration that is interpreted as a major regional, north dipping thrust fault. The rocks in the footwall of the listwanite belt comprise sediments and volcanoclastics belonging to the Triassic aged Brooklyn Formation.

The Midway property is at a relatively early stage of exploration and the property does not contain any current mineral resources. Exploration by Grizzly from 2008 to 2011 included airborne electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical surveys, stream sediment sampling and rock grab sampling. The 2009 airborne geophysical survey identified several conductors and weak EM anomalies not only associated with the Midway Window but also several areas underlain by Eocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the southern to southwestern portion of the property. The HMC stream sediment sampling conducted in 2011 yielded several anomalous samples with multiple gold grain counts. Exploration by Kinross Gold Corp. (Kinross) in the Texas Potter and Bruce area of the Midway property resulted in the discovery of the Big Sexy Showing. A 3 m thick blanket of massive silica with elevated Au (up to 1.175 ppm Au), As, Hg, Sb and Mo was mapped over an area of 1 km x 1 km near the Big Sexy Showing. Soil sampling delineated a 200 m x 50-75 m wide zone of silicification which returned rock assays up to 4.2 ppm Au from chalcedonic quartz veins hosted within Brooklyn clastic sedimentary rocks and hornblende diorite. A total of 3 HQ diamond drillholes totaling 670 m were completed in 2017 on the Midway claim group at the Big Sexy target by Kinross. The drilling yielded anomalous gold including up to 9.7 grams per tonne (g/t) gold (Au) over 0.8 m core length from a narrow massive sulphide zone that may be related to skarn or epithermal alteration. In 2018, 4 HQ diamond drillholes totaling 1,419 m were completed at the Big Sexy epithermal target area. The drilling yielded weak gold and silver mineralization with up to 0.25 g/t Au and up to 7.93 g/t Ag over 1.0 m core length. Extensive argillic alteration along with widespread brecciation and sporadic sulphide mineralization, with occasional low grade but anomalous gold and silver, was intersected in all 4 drillholes (Hough, 2021).

### **23.3 Golden Dawn Minerals Inc.'s Projects**

Golden Dawn Minerals (Golden Dawn)'s Lexington-Lone Star and Gold Crown properties lie to the east of the Ket28 Property, as shown in Figure 23.1. The following information on Golden Dawn's properties has been largely sourced from Cowley and Puritch (2006a, b), Puritch et al. (2007), Cowley et al. (2017) and Hough (2021).

The Lexington Property (containing the Lexington-Grenoble Deposit) is located approximately 30 km east of the Ket28 Property near the United States border and adjoins the Lone Star Property that lies within the United States. The Lexington-Grenoble

Deposit exhibits structurally controlled mineralization as massive sulphide and/or quartz/calcite veins within structurally emplaced serpentinite bodies along regional thrust fault zones within Paleozoic rocks that are likely hosted within the northernmost extent of the Republic Graben. Known gold-bearing sulphide-rich bodies have traditionally been small, but often very high grade. The Lexington-Grenoble Deposit was briefly put into production in early 2008 and suspended in December 2008. Current mineral resources for the Lexington-Grenoble Deposit are reported by Cowley et al. (2017).

The Lone Star Property contains two mineralized zones; the Lone Star Pit Zone (or Lone Star mine), located ~1 km from the Lexington-Grenoble Deposit, comprising copper and gold mineralization; and the Southwest Zone, which contains locally high-grade gold mineralization. The Lone Star deposit consists of stacked en echelon pyrite- chalcopyrite-magnetite-gold zones and closely resembles the Lexington-Grenoble Deposit (Cowley and Puritch, 2006b; Puritch et. al., 2007; Cowley et al., 2017). The Southwest Zone contains numerous historical adits and shaft workings seemingly focused on the contact between the serpentinite footwall and the overlying dacite near the Bacon Creek Fault (the western limit of the Republic Graben).

On the Golden Crown property, located 7 km northeast of the Lexington property, the Lind Creek thrust sheet exposes Permian aged Knob Hill Group greenstones and serpentinites that are intruded by diorite (Cowley and Puritch, 2006a). The Snowshoe fault places Brooklyn formation against Knob Hill Group in the northern section of the property (Cowley and Puritch, 2006a). The property is of interest as volcanics, intrusives and serpentinite are known to host gold in massive sulphide veins or zones of pyrrhotite-pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite as elsewhere in the Greenwood region. Current mineral resources for the Golden Crown property are reported by Cowley et al. (2017).

Golden Dawn's Boundary Falls property and historical mine is located 23 km northeast from the Ket28 Property. The Boundary Falls area contains Jurassic aged thrust faults and also Tertiary north-trending strike-slip faults. In the northeastern section of the property, the Lind Creek thrust fault emplaces Knob Hill Complex rocks above Attwood Formation metasediments, which hosts the Croesus, Johannesburg and Lead King showings (Caron, 2006c). Near the Skomac showing, two splays of east-west trending, moderate north dipping thrust faults occur that are currently interpreted as part of the Mount Attwood fault system (Caron, 2006a). The Skomac veins are located within a fault block (composed primarily of metasediments: carbonaceous argillite and interbedded cherty sandstone/cherty conglomerate, thought to be part of the Mount Attwood Paleozoic Formation) between these two fault splays. The historical mine was established on polymetallic sulphide rich veins that are potentially intrusion related to epithermal in nature.

Minework's Wild Rose Zone is comprised of three parallel, northwest trending, moderately dipping copper-gold-bearing veins that occur both within the Wild Rose Fault and in the hanging wall of the fault zone. The host hanging wall rocks are comprised of argillites, cherts, tuffaceous sediments, siliceous greenstones and andesites of the Late Paleozoic Knob Hill Formation. The footwall rocks are characterized as chert

breccias and chert pebble conglomerates of the Triassic Brooklyn Formation. The Wild Rose veins are typically massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins that average one to two metres in width, although locally they are quartz rich with lesser amounts of sulphide. Historically, considerable drilling (and underground exploration) has been completed to test the veins. Some of the better historic drill intercepts include 8.7 g/t Au over 2.3 m core length, 9.3 g/t Au over 2 m core length and 25.7 g/t Au over 0.7 m core length (Caron, 2005; 2006b,e; Dufresne et al., 2011; Dufresne and Nicholls, 2013).

Golden Dawn's Deadwood Gold Zone is located about 100 m along strike to the northwest of the Wild Rose Zone and likely represents the on-strike continuation of the Wild Rose Zone. The Deadwood Gold Zone is an area of intense silicification (hornfels) with pyrite- biotite-chlorite-epidote alteration and widespread low-grade gold mineralization (including several high-grade veins) in the hanging wall of the Wild Rose Fault. Historical drilling highlights to date include an intersection of 0.85 g/t Au over 63.16 m core length, indicative of the low grade, bulk tonnage potential of the Deadwood Gold Zone (Dufresne et al., 2011; Dufresne and Nicholls, 2013).

Kettle River Resources Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Golden Dawn owns several properties in the Greenwood region northeast of the Ket28 property including several past-producing mines within the Boundary Mining District (Caron, 2005), the most significant of which was the Phoenix Mine. The mineralization at Phoenix is thought to represent a Triassic volcanogenic massive sulphide-oxide event (regionally and stratigraphically below the Brooklyn limestone unit). This event pre-dates the skarn alteration, although gold skarn-type mineralization does occur and was historically the accepted mineralization model (Caron, 2005). The Phoenix area also experienced Tertiary faulting with associated hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralization (Caron, 2005). Other areas of mineralization on the Kettle River claims can be attributed to small skarn zones associated with the contact of Nelson granodiorite intrusive with Knob Hill Group and Brooklyn Formation rocks. The Phoenix area mines produced more than 1 million ounces of Au and close to 560 million pounds of Cu (Table 23.1)

#### **23.4 Other Greenwood Projects of Note**

The Motherlode and Sunset past producing mines (BC Minfiles 082ESE034 and 082ESE035, respectively) are currently owned by YGC Resources Ltd. (Veris Gold Corp.) as part of their larger Motherlode-Greyhound Property. These past producers host copper skarn mineralization that occurs along the contact between the Brooklyn limestone and the underlying sharpstone conglomerate. The better zones of mineralization appear to be either in the transition zone or within the Brooklyn Limestone itself. The main mineralized zone at the Motherlode mine is exposed over a distance of approximately 365 m with a width of approximately 60 m. The underground workings of the mine go to a depth of 152 m. Exploration and development at the Motherlode dates back to the late 1890's and operations ceased in 1918, with the closing of the Greenwood smelter. Open pit mining was conducted between 1956 and 1962 by Woodgreen Copper Mines Ltd.

The Sunset mine consists of two open pits, 120 m apart, along a northwest- southeast direction, located with 600 m southeast of the Motherlode open pit. At the Sunset, the ore bodies are relatively flat lying and are thought to occur along the limbs of an anticlinal structure trending in a northerly direction. Chalcopyrite is the dominant ore mineral and production between 1900 and 1918 resulted in over 1.9 million lbs of copper and 4,649 oz of gold.

The historic Camp McKinney Mine (located 12km north of the Property) produced gold at an average grade of 24.7 g/t Au during the late 1800's to early 1900's. The historic Camp McKinney mine is hosted in late Paleozoic volcanics of the Anarchist Group and is located near the western margin of the Rock Creek Graben. The historical mine is currently owned by Ximen Resources Inc. The Mount McKinney camp reportedly produced more than 81,000 ounces of gold from 1894 to 1907, 1940 to 1946 and again from 1960 to 1962 (see Table 23.1). The reader is cautioned that this information is not intended to imply that such mineralization exists at the Ket28 Property. The information provided in this section is simply intended to describe examples of the type and tenor of mineralization that exists in the region and is being explored for at the Ket28 Property.

### **23.5 Adjacent Properties in the Republic Area, Ferry Country, Washington State**

The Ket28 Property is located within the “Boundary Mining District”, which comprises an area of recent and historical mining that straddles the Canada-US international border and includes the Greenwood mining camp in British Columbia and the Republic District in Washington State. The geology underlying the Ket28 Property represents the northern extension of the geology associated with the Republic District in the United States, which hosts numerous historic and recent gold mines and deposits. The Republic area has produced in excess of 5.3 million ounces of gold and 16.7 million ounces of silver from relatively continuous production since 1896 to today and is by far Washington State's top producing precious metal district (see Table 23.2).

Kinross's Buckhorn Mountain (Crown Jewel) gold deposit is located 6.5 km southeast of the Ket28 Property within Washington State, USA. The Buckhorn Mine comprises gold mineralization associated with skarn alteration within metasediments thought to belong to the Permian Attwood Group and developed along the southern margin of the Jurassic/Cretaceous Buckhorn Mountain pluton (SRK Consulting Inc., 2003). Gold mineralization is associated with the upper and lower contacts of a marble unit developed within the upper Buckhorn Mountain Sequence (SRK Consulting Inc., 2003). Past production totals are provided in Table 23.2.

Epithermal type precious metal veins within the Republic District have produced in excess of 3.5 million ounces of gold from mostly high-grade underground mines (Table 23.2). Examples of such mineralization include Kinross' Kettle, K2 and Emanuel Creek deposits, which are located in Washington State approximately 28 to 30 km southeast of the Ket28 Property. The Kettle, K2 and Emanuel Creek epithermal quartz veins grade into stockwork zones capped by silicified breccias associated with low grade gold and



locally disseminated pyrite. These Tertiary aged epithermal type deposits show potential for high grade underground targets as well as bulk tonnage gold targets. Gold-sulphide mineralization is also associated with both high and low angle Tertiary faults.

The Lamefoot Deposit, located in Washington and formerly mined by Echo Bay Mining (now a subsidiary of Kinross), is a gold-bearing volcanogenic magnetite-sulphide deposit which is geologically and structurally similar to mineralization in the Brooklyn rocks of the Greenwood Mining District (Caron, 2005). This deposit is characterized by syngenetic deposition of gold spatially associated with massive magnetite and sulphide mineralization within the Triassic Brooklyn Formation, although some of the mineralization may also be related to a late stage epigenetic Jurassic or Tertiary intrusive activity (Caron, 2003). The deposit was mined out by 2002 and was reported to have produced 2.86 million tonnes of ore mined at an average grade of 7.27 g/t Au (Wolff et al., 2010; Cooper Pers Com., 2011; Table 23.2). The reader is cautioned that this information is not intended to imply that such mineralization exists at the Ket28 Property. The information provided in this section is simply intended to describe examples of the type and tenor of mineralization that exists in the region and is being explored for at the Ket28 Property.

## **24 Other Relevant Data and Information**

The author is not aware of any other relevant information with respect to the Property that is not disclosed in the Technical Report.

## **25 Interpretation and Conclusions**

This Technical Report on the Ket28 Property has been prepared for the issuer, Hi-View Resources Inc., a Vancouver, BC, based mineral exploration company. Hi-View recently entered into an Option Agreement dated July 27, 2021, with Grizzly Discoveries Inc. to earn a 60% working interest in the Property and a 60% interest in the nickel (Ni) and cobalt (Co) rights of the Property. The Ket28 Property is located in south-central BC and lies along the Canada –U.S.A. border, approximately 5 km southeast of the town of Rock Creek, BC, and 22 km to the east of Osoyoos, BC. The Property comprises 16 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 3,432.2 ha (8,481.2 acres) in the Greenwood Mining Division. All the mineral claims are owned 80% by Grizzly and 20% by Mr. Donald Rippon, a principal of Mineworks Ventures Inc. (Mineworks).

This Technical Report on the Ket28 Property has been prepared by Mr. Douglas Turnbull B.Sc. (Hons) P.Geo. of Lakehead Geological Services Inc. of Vancouver, BC. This Technical Report provides a technical summary of the relevant location, tenure, historical and geological information, together with a summary of the recent exploration work and recommendations for future exploration programs at the Ket28 Property. This Technical Report summarizes the technical information available up to the effective date

of November 8, 2021. This report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), Companion Policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F.

The Ket28 Property is situated within the Omineca belt of the Quesnellia terrane, which accreted to North America during the mid-Jurassic. The local geology of the Ket28 Property is dominated by a metasedimentary and metavolcanic sequence of rocks belonging to the Permo-Triassic aged Anarchist Group. These rocks typically include greenstone, chlorite greenschist and argillite. The greenstones are found to be massive, layered or porphyritic, and are mildly to highly foliated. In the area of the Ket28 Showing, lithologies mainly consist of highly deformed and altered Paleozoic Anarchist Formation volcanic (mafic) and sedimentary rocks, including massive brownish white to pale green quartzite which contains 2-15% sulphides (mainly pyrite). The quartzite is highly fractured and silicified and contains minor serpentinite. Gold mineralization at the Showing is spatially associated with quartz veins and pyrite bearing silicified shear/breccia zones in highly deformed and altered Paleozoic Anarchist Formation mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

Within the Ket28 Property, and in the vicinity of the Ket28 Showing, numerous old workings exist including shafts, adits and prospecting pits primarily targeting gold and base metals. The bulk of historical exploration on the Property has consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and drilling, completed by Crownex Resources (1989-1990), Gold City Resources and Phoenix Gold Resources (1993-1994), Gold City Resources, Phoenix Gold Resources and Orion International Mining Corp. (1995-1996).

In 1989-1990 Crownex Resources Ltd. identified several target areas of quartz veins, breccia zones and silica replacement in argillite and phyllite lithologies, with anomalous gold values and disseminated pyrite mineralization. A percussion drilling program completed by Gold City Resources in 1993 returned 1.9 g/t Au over 24.39 metre (m) core length from hole 93-1 and 1.4 g/t Au over 12.19 m core length from hole 93-6. In 1994, Phoenix Gold Resources completed three drillholes, returning 52.19 g/t Au over 3.35 m core length from 5.8 m depth and 3.02 g/t Au over 1.2 m core length from 11.9 m depth. Two additional drillholes intersected significant gold, with hole 94RMC1-1C returning several gold bearing horizons including 4.46 g/t Au over 1.8 m core length from 12.5 m depth, 8.67 g/t Au over 0.6 m core length from 18.6 m depth and 2.16 g/t Au over 3.0 m core length from 94.8 m depth.

The Property is located within the "Boundary District", which comprises an area of recent and historical mining that straddles the Canada-US international border and includes the Greenwood area in British Columbia and the Republic area in Washington State. The Boundary District has a long history of exploration and mining activity dating to mid 1800's. The Boundary district, including the Republic and Toroda grabens, is a highly mineralized area that has produced in excess of 6.7 million ounces of gold, 26.8 million ounces of silver and 659 million pounds of copper (Cu) (Dufresne and Banas, 2013). Kinross Gold Corporation's Buckhorn Gold Mine lies 13 km south of the Property along the south margin of the Buckhorn pluton and along strike following the west

edge of the Toroda Graben. The author cautions that the presence of mineralization elsewhere in the Boundary District is not necessarily indicative of potential mineralization or resources that may or may not exist at the Ket28 Property.

Historical exploration has led to the identification of five zones of mineralization, including: Ket28, Rock (Lapine Barite), Dan, Ket27 and the International prospect (situated on the southeastern edge of the Property). The Ket28 Showing is a northwest trending zone of gold mineralization which has been identified over a strike length of greater than 500 m, a width of approximately 100 m, with multiple near flat lying zones intersected from surface up to a depth of 200 m. The northwestern end of the Ket28 showing is also proximal to a major N-S break in the airborne magnetic data and interpreted N-S structure that corresponds to the projected southern extent of the Rock Creek Fault. Mineralization occurs in discontinuous pods of matrix supported, brecciated quartz veins with pyrite along the fault zone. The style of gold mineralization at the Ket28 Showing has consistently been compared to the skarn mineralization observed at the Buckhorn Mine located 13 km southeast of the claim block; however, mineralization at the Ket28 Showing appears to be more structurally controlled and has been interpreted as being related to a Tertiary epithermal/hydrothermal system. The Ket28 Showing occurs at the boundary of a large 2 km x 2 km magnetic anomaly. This large anomaly has not been explained by surface rocks or rocks intersected in drilling programs and is interpreted to be related to a buried magnetic intrusion.

Southeast of the Ket28 Showing, the Rock (Lapine Barite), Dan and Ket27 showings are found within similar geology as the Ket28 Showing. The International (L.1877S) prospect located on the southeastern edge of the claim block, is hosted in Carboniferous to Permian Anarchist Group rocks consisting of argillite, quartzite, limestone and greenstone.

Recent exploration work conducted by Grizzly from 2009 to 2020 has included rock, soil and heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) stream sediment sampling, heli-borne and ground geophysical surveying, drilling and a drill core re-sampling program. Highlights of Grizzly's surface exploration work are summarized as follows:

- In 2009, 7 of 84 samples collected throughout the central-northern portion of the claim block near the Ket28 Showing returned >1 g/t Au to a maximum of 53.2 g/t Au.
- In 2010, one HMC stream sediment sample was collected from a stream on the northern portion of the claim block and yielded one grain of visible gold. A total of 157 rock samples were collected from the eastern half of the claim block in the eastern Ket28 area and sample 10DCP101 returned 1.69 g/t Au.
- In 2011, soil sampling delineated a weak northwest-southeast trending zone of anomalous gold with five soil samples returning >50 ppb Au to a maximum of 106 ppb Au. Five HMC samples collected in the southeast corner of the claim block in the Ket East area all yielded visible gold grains with the one

sample returning 12 grains of visible gold. Additional HMC sampling at the northeast edge of the claim block yielded two samples with 36 and 40 grains of visible gold.

- In 2020, 7 rock samples were collected from outcrops and historical trench workings in the Ket East area and near the eastern Property border. Two samples returned >100 ppb Au with sample 20SLP033 yielding 580 ppb Au, 1.12 ppm Ag and 76.7 ppm arsenic (As) and sample 20SLP035 yielding 110 ppb Au, 0.61 ppm Ag and 41 ppm As.

In 2009, the heli-borne Greenwood Extension geophysical survey identified several electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic features throughout the Property that relate to prospective geological formations and structures. Several ovoid magnetic features were delineated near the Ket28 Showing and to the east of Ket28 Showing to Rock Creek. The 2009 HLEM and magnetic surveys at the Ket28 Showing provided insight into the Ket28 gold zone, indicating that the mineralization is likely structurally controlled and that it appears to be spatially associated with a northwest trending structure coincident with a magnetic low lineament and a northwest trending distinct to weak HLEM out of phase low, resulting in a best fit calculated conductivity high. Where these two structures overlap, a magnetic low may represent alteration and magnetite destruction. Along the strike of the northwest magnetic feature and northwest of the main Ket28 mineralized zone the lineament is expressed as a distinct northwest trending, intense EM anomaly. Drilling has confirmed that the anomaly is caused by a highly deformed and sheared graphitic schist and is associated with anomalous gold mineralization. To the southeast of the Ket28 Showing, the main northwest lineament becomes somewhat diffuse and is interpreted to be offset with apparent left lateral fault movement.

In 2011, an IP survey yielded shallow chargeability anomalies that roughly correspond to conductivity anomalies identified by the HLEM survey. In addition, the IP survey identified a couple of deep chargeability anomalies to the east - northeast of the main Ket28 gold zone on the north side of the Ket28 northwest trending structure visible in the magnetic and HLEM data. The second deep IP anomaly is spatially coincident with the edge of the deep airborne magnetic feature.

Grizzly has completed 27 drillholes, totalling 3,719.2 m, at the Property in three separate drill programs from 2009 to 2020. Drilling indicates the presence of wide zones of hydrothermal Au-Ag associated with extensive alteration along a northwest structure. Grizzly's drilling expanded the volume and extent of gold mineralization at surface and to depth at Ket28, with a strike length of greater than 500 m, a width of approximately 100 m and multiple near flat lying mineralized zones intersected from surface down to a depth of 200 m. Drillholes 09KT01 and 09KT02 drilled beneath the historical Ket28 Showing, returned 2.77 g/t Au over 11 m core length in 09KT01 and 8.75 g/t Au over 3 m core length with a higher grade zone of 11.90 g/t Au over 2 m in 09KT02. Wider intervals of lower grade mineralization were intersected in holes 09KT03 and 10KT02 with 1.02 g/t Au over 13.5 m core length and 1.19 g/t Au over 10.35 m core length, respectively. In 2020, gold mineralization was intersected in 14 of the 15 holes drilled. Highlights from

2020 drilling include: 1.59 g/t Au over 17.8 m core length at a depth of 43 m including 7.37 g/t Au over 3.08 m in hole 20KT002; 0.77 g/t Au over 31 m core length at a depth of 54.5 m in hole 20KT004, including 1.42 g/t Au over 11.5 m core length at a depth of 61 m; 0.92 g/t Au over 14 m from 27 m including 4.53 g/t Au over 2 m in hole 20KT014; and 0.48 g/t Au over 11.84 m from 20.16 m including 3.6 g/t Au over 1 m from 20.16 m in hole 20KT013.

Based upon the author's site visit and the recent and historical exploration work discussed in this Technical Report, it is the opinion of the author that the Ket28 Property is a property of merit warranting future exploration work. The author is unaware of any unusual risk factors, other than those normally associated with mineral exploration, that might affect future exploration work and potential development of the Property.

Future technical reports that capture new exploration work conducted by the Company should discuss any significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information, mineral resource or mineral reserves estimates, or projected economic outcomes.

## 26 Recommendations

Based upon the results of exploration to date, a phased follow up exploration program of work is warranted and recommended for the Ket28 Property to follow up on geophysical and geochemical anomalies identified in previous exploration programs. Prior to 2021, the Property has been part of much larger land package (Grizzly Discoveries' Consolidated Greenwood Project). As a result, exploration efforts and financial resources in the past have been spread over a large land area and many different showings and targets. Now that the Ket28 Property has been separated from the larger land package, future exploration efforts will be focussed on the Ket28 Project area and the land package is now of a manageable size where a Property wide geochemical sampling program may be feasible. Prior to the soil survey, an assessment of the soil horizon development should be completed to determine the suitability for a Property wide soil survey or alternative surface geochemical sampling technique. If development of a soil horizon is negligible or sporadic, or large areas are impacted by agricultural activities, possible consideration should be given to other alternative grid-based surface geochemical sampling techniques such as biogeochemistry, Ion leach, mobile metal ion (MMI), etc. If technically feasible, the entire Property should be covered by initial reconnaissance spaced soil sampling. A recommended line spacing of 200 m is recommended, with soil samples collected at 50 m spacings totalling approximately 2,500 to 3000 samples to cover the entire Property. In addition to the soil geochemical survey, a prospecting/mapping program should be conducted and used to augment the existing geophysical and geochemical datasets in an effort to identify and prioritize other targets on the Property or to establish or extend known mineralized trends.

A detailed interpretation of all geophysical datasets including (Magnetics, EM and IP) is recommended, integrating geological modelling with an objective to produce inversion based 3D geophysical modelling to assist with Property and prospect scale geology and

structural interpretation. Resulting Geophysical anomalies should be compiled and prioritized for follow up exploration.

Phase 1 should include a comprehensive interpretation of all geophysical datasets, as well as a portion of the Property wide soil geochemical sampling survey (n=400 samples) with focus on extending the 2011 soil grid near the Ket28 Showing. In addition, Phase 1 should include a time-domain electromagnetics (TDEM) geophysical loop survey over the Ket28 Showing and the interpreted underlying intrusion. The estimated cost of the Phase 1 program is CDN\$100,000, not including GST.

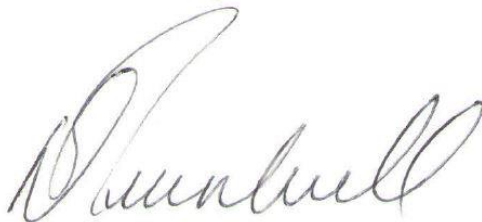
Phase 2 exploration is dependent on the results of Phase 1 and includes the remainder of the Property scale soil geochemistry survey. Remote sensing comprising LiDAR surveys (light detection and ranging) coupled with photogrammetry using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) is recommended to generate a detailed digital elevation model, detailed orthophotos and to assist with the structural interpretation of the Property. An approximate area of 3 km x 10 km is recommended for the LiDAR survey. Furthermore, the laterally offset structure located to the southeast of the Ket28 Showing merits follow up exploration, including additional drilling and additional geophysical surveys focused on the large magnetic feature. Prior to any further drilling at the Ket28 Showing, detailed geological and structural modelling of the drill data should be conducted incorporating a detailed interpretation of geophysical data and including a detailed review of the association of gold mineralization with alteration, veining and lithology. A preliminary recommendation of 1,200 m of diamond drilling is recommended at the Ket28 Property. The estimated cost of the Phase 2 program is CDN\$600,000, not including GST.

Collectively, the proposed Phase 1 and Phase 2 exploration programs have a total estimated cost of CDN\$700,000, including contingency funds but not including GST.

**Table 26.1. Proposed budget for the recommended exploration program at the Latham Property.**

Phase 1			
Activity Type	Cost		
Geophysical Database Interpretation	\$8,000		
Field Program Geochemical Soil Sampling	\$37,000		
TDEM Loop Geophysical Survey	\$50,000		
	<b>Contingency</b>	\$5,000	
	<b>Phase 1 Activities Subtotal</b>	\$100,000	
Phase 2			
Activity Type	Total (m)	Estimated Cost per metre	
Remote Sensing (LiDAR and detailed drone orthophoto of outcrops and structural features)			\$80,000
Follow Up Ground Geophysical Surveys (Soil, Rock Grab)			\$200,000
Additional Geophysical Surveys			\$50,000
Diamond Drilling	1,200	\$225	\$270,000
		<b>Phase 2 Activities Subtotal</b>	\$600,000
		<b>Grand Total</b>	\$700,000

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Date: November 9<sup>th</sup>, 2021

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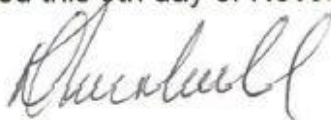
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## 28 Certificate of Author – Douglas Turnbull

1. In connection with the Technical Report entitled, "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ket28 Property, South-Central British Columbia, Canada" with an effective date of November 8, 2021 (the "**Technical Report**") which was prepared for the issuer, Hi-View Resources Inc. ("**Hi-View**"), I Douglas Turnbull, do hereby certify that:
2. I am a consulting geologist and President of Lakehead Geological Services Inc. of 300 – 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 2E1.
3. The Technical Report to which this certificate applies is titled, " NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ket28 Property, South-Central British Columbia, Canada" with an effective date of November 8, 2021.
4. I graduated with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario in 1988.
5. I have worked as a geologist for more than 30 years since my graduation from Lakehead University and have been involved in all aspects of exploration of precious and base metal deposits. I have had specific experience related to porphyry style deposits in North, Central and South America and Central Asia.
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("**NI 43-101**") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.
8. I visited the mineral exploration property (the "**Property**") that is the subject of the Technical Report on August 14th, 2021, and can verify the access, geological characteristics and style of mineralization on the Property.
9. I am independent, within the meaning of "independent" as described in section 1.5 of NI 43-101, of the issuer, Hi-View, the Property, and Grizzly Discoveries Inc.
10. I was an independent director of Grizzly Discoveries from January 2004 to February of 2018. I do not currently hold any type of securities in Grizzly Discoveries. Since my resignation in 2018, I have had no involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report
11. I have read NI 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed and to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 9th day of November, 2021.



Douglas Turnbull, H.BSc, P.Geo.  
President  
Lakehead Geological Services Inc.

